P & O
B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.
Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

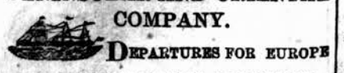
# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,024—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1900.

VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
BAILEY'S HOTEL
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
Combines Sanitation, Electric Light Throughout, Lifts.
Contains over 300 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the Midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
Moderate Tariff.
GLOUCESTER S.W. ROAD, LONDON.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | 1900. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "M." VALETTA | 5023 | F. N. Tillard | 25th Aug., |
| * BENGAL | 4556 | S. Barcham | 1st Sept. |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | C. F. Preston | 8th " |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 15th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 22nd " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5237 | W. A. Wheler | 29th " |
| M.L. PARRAMATTA | 4892 | Symons | 6th Oct. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 13th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7538 | E. M. Gordon | 20th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5237 | W. A. Wheler | 27th " |
| M.L. CHINA | 7912 | T. S. Angus | 3rd Nov. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 10th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | C. F. Preston | 17th " |
| * PENINSULAR | 5237 | W. A. Wheler | 24th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S.N. Co. CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,119 | 1st Oct., 1900. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,149 | 1st Nov., 1900. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| * TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,005 | 27th Aug., 1900. |
| FRANZ FERDINAND | G. Costanzo | 6,043 | in Sept., 1900. |

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 980, | Rs. 575, |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,060, | " 625. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | A. Blaffer | 4,746 | 25th Aug. 1900. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 23, Aug. 1900

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

### WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—6-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
COLOMBO.—Clifford Berry & Co.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

Branch Office at CAPE TOWN, Africa.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at LENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 30th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about the 25th August.

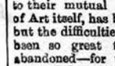
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th August, 1900.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNAM | 6,357 | Poydenot | THURSDAY. 30th Aug., 1900. |
| CARRA | 4,249 | Schmitz | 27th Sept., 1900. |
| INDUS | 6,357 | Duchatean | 25th Oct., 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Allegre, to sail on or about the 19th September, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

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### HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

. J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
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BOMBAY.

WHISKY.
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR.
BURKE'S *** IRISH.
Quality and age Guaranteed.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

### S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

### ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should obtain the

PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for Endowment ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, Rec. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Memorandum, Cheque-size Printed and Lithographed Forms. For Rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette, Fenton Press.

### TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE MERCHANTS.

PORT AND SHERRY WINES.

SHERRIES
FROM GONSALEZ BYASS & Co.

| | Ordinary Rates Rs. | a. | Cash Rates. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMONTILLADO—Very Old and Choice ..... per dozen | 47 | 0 | 42 | 0 |
| MANZANILLA—A Perfect "San Lucar" Wine ..... | 31 | 8 | 28 | 0 |
| GOLDEN SHERRY—A Rich Dessert Wine ..... | 33 | 0 | 29 | 8 |
| OLD DRY SHERRY—Soft and Dry, and Well-Matured ..... | 32 | 8 | 29 | 0 |
| VINO DE PASTO—A Good and Generous Dinner Wine ..... | 29 | 0 | 26 | 0 |

CHEAPER WINES from Rs. 18 per dozen, Cash.

PORT WINES
Shipped direct by the Celebrated Firm
SANDEMAN & Co.

| | Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. | Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalids' Port" so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession, is a superior Dessert Wine of fine bouquet and character ..... per dozen | 41 8 | 21 12 | 37 0 | 19 8 |
| FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled ..... | 28 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 13 8 |
| OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price ..... | 23 8 | ... | 21 0 | ... |
| WHITE PORT, or Vino Branco ..... | 31 8 | ... | 28 0 | ... |
| " " STONE'S Black Capsule ... | 47 0 | ... | 42 0 | ... |
| " " " Green " ... | 33 8 | ... | 30 0 | ... |

BOMBAY · BYCULLA · POONA ·

### LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

### NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

### INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Severe Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevents and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

### SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### "ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

LATHAM & CO.,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
AND KARACHEE.

### MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!!

A LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF
VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
ALWAYS ON HAND.
NEW PUBLICATIONS BY EVERY ALTERNATE MAIL.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

### BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

### THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 200 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. | |
|---|---|
| At age 20, | Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, | Rs. 8-14-0 |
| At age 35, | Rs. 10-13-0 |
| At age 40, | Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, | Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

### BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ld.

ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency:—

LATHAM & Co.,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Inst., being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

### NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, that day being a holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES ON 29TH AUGUST AND 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1900.

RACE SPECIALS at REDUCED RATES (including admission to the Grand Stand and Second Class Enclosure of the Poona Race Course, will be RUN between BOMBAY and POONA on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of August and SATURDAY, the 1st September, 1900.

For particulars, see Poster Notices or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 23rd of August 1900.

### NOTICE.

POONA RACES.—1900.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE TUESDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

FIRST FORFEITS for the WESTERN INDIA STAKES and the GOVERNOR'S CUP are due on or before 7 P.M., THURSDAY, 30th August.

HANDICAP for WESTERN INDIA Stakes and Governor's Cup will be published on 1st September, 1900.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 23rd August 1900.

### THE ORIGINAL SHIP-BRAND INDIAN CONDIMENTS,

SUCH AS

CHUTNIES, CURRY POWDERS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.,

That are so well Celebrated in the World.

ARE MANUFACTURED & EXPORTED

BY

MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND SONS,

173, BORAH BAZAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

All orders promptly and carefully executed.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

### NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, for the year ended 30th June 1900, of Rs. 25 per Share on the Old Shares and Rs. 12-8 0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID on application, on and after the 1st September, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August 1900.

### NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, for the year ended 30th June 1900, of Rs. 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 1st September, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 20th August.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August 1900.

### NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, for the year ended 30th June 1900, of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 1st September, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 20th August.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August 1900.

### DEUTSCHES EXPORT-MUSTERLAGER

GERMAN EXPORT SHOW ROOMS)

BERLIN S.

Dresdner Strasse 34-35. Dresdner Strasse 34-35

WHOEVER desires to BUY GOODS of reliable German origin should apply to the above mentioned firm where every kind of information regarding German industrial productions will be readily given. Permanent exposition of works of German manufacture and art.

Open from 9-5 p.m.

Please ask for Prospects.

### LIST OF RECENT MILITARY SUBJECTS.

NOW IN PROGRESS.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| The Dawn of Majuba Day, 1900 (Surrender of Cronje) 20 by 30 inches | 15 |
| A Chip of the Old Block (Charge of C Squadron 5th Lancers at the Battle of Elands Laagte) 20 by 30 inches | 15 |
| Go! Bless you, Tommy Atkins? 14½ by 21½ inches | 15 |
| Conquered, but not Subdued. 14½ by 21½ ins. | 15 |
| A Race for Life (An Incident at Waterloo), 14½ by 21½ inches | 15 |

PUBLICATIONS NOW READY.

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Absent-Minded Beggar (Gentleman in Khaki) 12½ by 20 Vignette | 15 |
| The Handy Man (Companion to the above) 12 by 20 Vignette | 15 |
| Our Brothers from Over the Seas (Centre to the "Absent-Minded Beggar" and "Handy Man" 20½ by 13½ inches | 21 |
| All that was Left of Them (Companion to Charge of the Light Brigade), 36½ by 23 inches | 31 |
| Jameson's Last Stand (Battle of Doornkop, 2nd January 1896) 32½ by 20½ inches | 31 |
| The Charge of the Light Brigade, 36½ by 23½ inches | 31 |

G. D. GILES.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Charge of the Heavy Brigade, 33½ by 19½ inches | 21 |

STANLEY BERKELEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Napoleon's Cuirassiers at Waterloo, 30 by 18½ inches | 21 |

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alma (Storming the Great Redoubt), 17½ by 29½ inches | 15 |
| Sebastopol (Lord Raglan watching the Attack on the Redan) 17½ by 29½ inches | 15 |
| The Storming of Badajos 1812, 29 by 21½ inches | 21 |
| "1815" (Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo) 32½ by 18½ inches | 31 |

MAUD EARL.

| | |
|---|---|
| What we have we'll hold (The Champion Bull-dog Dimboola) 28½ by 21 inches | 15 |

By R. CATON WOODVILLE, R. I.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Queen and Empire (Jubilee 1897), 34½ by 18½ | 31 |

STANLEY BERKELEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Atbara (Charge of the Camerons) 35½ by 23½ inches | 21 |
| Omdurman (Charge of the 21st Lancers) 36½ by 23½ inches | 21 |

T. M. HEMY.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Wreck of the Birkenhead, 17½ by 24½ inches | 31 |

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

### PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1899 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.

*Bombay Gazette* Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOAMING CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE for preserving the Teeth and Gums. Possesses powerful antiseptic properties and arrests decay. Per bottle Re. 1-8. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANGHUI CANES, WALKING STICKS. SMART Swagger Canes, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Walking Sticks, Rs. 2. Choice Natural Sticks, Rs. 2. Silver Mounted Riding canes. All new, just landed.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road opposite Clock Tower.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have photographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

BEST LEMOGES WARE, pure porcelain Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Breakfast Sets in neat patterns. Consignment to be cleared Cheap! at SHROFF BROTHERS',

BONA-FIDE SALE of superior French Provision and Stores being Stock-in-trade of the late Mr. P. Cerentin by order of the Administrator General at Sirdar's Mansion, Apollo Bunder, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Kerless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain, complete, Rs. 55 to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STORES: Lamps, Wires, Carbons, Fittings, &c., &c., Stocked in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCH-MAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Shut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription. Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELI, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medow Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF MAHIM BAZAAR ROAD, CROSS LANE.

Messrs. MEHEJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 26th day of August, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Davidas Muridhur, constituted attorney for Jivibai, widow and executrix of Bhugwandas Muridhurdas, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Poodjee Kalia Mangeli, the morigagor, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement107 square yards or thereabouts, being the portion of the land containing by admeasurement 450 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land revenue under old No. 249 new No. C 3926, old Survey No. 3 113 and new Survey No. 3 1326 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the southern side of Mahim Bazar Road Cross Lane in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants, assessed by the Assessor of Assessments under G Ward No. 4733 and Street No. 82, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhawa Pandoo, on the west by the property of Bapoo Vana, on the north by Mahim Bazar Road Cross Lane aforesaid, and on the south by the part of Ramkrishna Manekjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th August, 1900.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF CHINA GALANGAL OR KOOLIJUN, MANSIL, WILLIAMS BEAM SCALE, &c.

By order of N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C and in re Quan Lun Yau (Chinaman), an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th August 1900 at 2-30 p.m at Godown No. 9, Israel Mohola Cross Lane, near Khoja Mohola a nummer of packages of China Galangal or Kolijun and Mansil Williams beam scale and weights Jardan &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th August, 1900.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment, including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

TO BE LET,

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddam & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED,

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient,

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—Mr. Bonsens (Champion), 1886.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for broken Articles

### A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

### INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
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| POMMERY AND GRENO | Rheims. |
| VEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co. | London. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL | Edinburgh. |
| DEUTZ & GELDERMANN | Ay. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| RUINART PERE ET FILS | Rheims. |
| KIDD AND SMADBOLT | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR | Côtes d'Or. |
| ACKERMANN LAURANCE | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne |
| JOS. DIETZL | Budapest. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER | Vöslau. |
| JAMES OATHOART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| W. E. EDDISON & Co. | London. |
| EMIL POHL & Co. | London. |
| W. DOYLE | London. |
| GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co. | London. |
| HENRY WHITEWAY & Co. | Whimple. |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen.....Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen.....Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

### BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN 1 ENSION.

Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.

GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.

TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.

PROPRIETRESS.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES

Complete in every respect.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

# Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes:—"I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with the excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless Imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" shown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be to highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benfit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 28, 1899."

# EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPS'S COCOA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the E.A., contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and of all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin Umritsar, Kandy, Nowera Eya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawapore and Mombasa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Singapore. | Manila. |
| Calcutta, | Bangkok. | Cebu Philippines |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor, | Shanghai. |
| Rangoon. | Batavia, | Tientsin. |
| Colombo, | Soerabaya. | Hankow. |
| Penang. | Hongkong. | Yokohama. |
| Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow | Kobe, |
| Thaipeng. | | |

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE,

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR,

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
H. FRICDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAM, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— ,, 1,00,000

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 20,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. R. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| HANGKOW. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | HOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. R. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

| | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel & Nickel Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Side | 50 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single Temple | 60 | 24 | 13 |
| With Cur | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders or Pince-Nez | 50 | 24 | 16 |

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilisto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

| Gold. Rs. | Silver. Rs. | Nickel. Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 45 | 12 | 5 |

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.
Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally medical. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liquour should bear the motto *Moriur qui non sitiur.*

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now

## NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,
AND
56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BYCULLA CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at 5-30 p.m.
C. BOILEAU,
24th July, 1900. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.
NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Dhanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.
H. MOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late EBRAHIM ADAMALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods begs to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has opened a branch piece of business at the Meadow Street, 2nd Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices, hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Apsara Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1900, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive and consider the Directors' Report and the Auditor's Balance-sheet, made up to 30th June, 1900.
2nd.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration, for the current year.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd August to 7th September, 1900, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JEE ANDAS & Co.,
Bombay, 16th August, 1900. Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SUPPLY OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 2 P.M., 6th (SIX) SEPTEMBER, 1900, the 29th day of August, 1900, for the supply of:—
50 Tons of WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Burmah Teak to sizes 8ft. 6in. or multipl s of 8ft. 6in. 7in. and upwards wide by 1 1-2in. thick.
the Boards to be of first class Railway quality, English machine cut.
TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned together with specification and particulars of delivery.
Accompanying the Tender, out separately, Rs. 50 must be sent in as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.
The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd August, 1900. General Storekeeper.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.
OFFICES: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
THE Compa y has a LARGE and VARIED STOCK of TELEPHONES of the latest and most approved designs.
Office and Domestic Telephones for indoor use.
Perfected General Inter-communication Telephones for large Offices, Warehouses, Hotels, &c.
Railway Telephones for Railway Signal Work.
Mining and Engine House Telephones.
Portable Military or Field Telephones, for Rifle Ranges and field operations in temporary or standing camps.
Telephone accessories and material of every description kept in stock. Estimates furnished for installations and instructions given for erection and maintenance, or undertaken, if desired.
The Company also SUPPLY Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, Lightning conductors, Medical Induction Coils, &c.
For terms, and particulars apply to the
SECRETARY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST POST FREE.

LIS of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—
JAMES WILLIAM SMITH, late Special Drainage Engineer, Bombay municipality.
HOOSEIN SHAIKJEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
ASHANNA NAGOO, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
DOOLBAJEE KOOSAJEE SANGREY, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
MAINAH NARKIN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
LAKHMICHAND DWARKA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
FAZELBOY HABIBHOY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.
THOMAS FRANCIS CABRAL, late Jailer, Dhulia Jail.
JOHN NOEL, late Wharfinger, Bombay Port Trust.
CHARLES WILLIAM TYLER, late a Captain in the Royal Artillery, Kirkee
HARIDAS RUNCHORDAS, late of Cutch Mandvi, Hindu Inhabitant.
ARTHUR EDWIN PROCTOR, late a Government Pensioner, Karachi.
RICHARD WILLIAM LIEBSCHWAGER, late Acting Deputy Sheriff, Bombay.
HENRY GEORGE SYMONS, late Lieutenant Colonel, In-ian Staff Corps, Retired List, Mahableshwar.
GOKUL AMRITKUSAL JAYVANTKUSAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Jain Priest.
GEORGE HENRY BROOME, late Telegraph Inspector, Indian Midland Railway, Bhopal.
CLAUDINE FERNANDES, late wife of Michael Fernandes Engine Driver, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Ratpuri.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims not received by them will be disregarded at his Office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th August, 1900.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, resident in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT & COMPANY.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 20m. High water, 11-41m., 11-50n. Low water, 4-51m., 5-31a.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of 10th inst., due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Green Street, 2 p.m.
Byculla Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 9-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bombay Garrison.
B. V. A. vs. Ordnance Department.
Anglo-Indian A. C. vs. Baronet C. C.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 0-3a. Low water, 5-23m., 5-57a.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. Coromandel will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 28th instant.—Mails for Mayotte, Majunga, Nossibe, Diego, Suarez, St. Marie, Tamatave Reunion and Mauritius via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday the 28th and 29th instant, respectively.

SEARCHING FOR A DEAD RAT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of a Bunia woman, wife of a sweetmeat-seller, who resided at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort. About 2 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, she perceived the smell of a dead rat in her room and taking a lighted kerosine oil lamp in one hand, she began searching for it. Accidentally her head-dress caught fire from the lamp and in attempting to extinguish the flames, upset the lamp on her body and was severely burnt. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died about 7 o'clock in the evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF GANJA.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, two Mahomedan brothers, named Fakir Mahomed Shaik Suban and Shaik Essak Shaik Suban, were charged by Abkari Sub-inspector Subanalla, with importing from Ahmednagar into Bombay a quantity of ganja without a permit of the Collector of Abkari. Both the accused arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Ahmednagar and alighted at the Dadar Station, where on their luggage being searched, eighty tolas of ganja was found concealed in a pillow-case. The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge, while the second accused said that he had only gone to the Dadar Station to meet his brother, whom he expected from Ahmednagar. The magistrate convicted the first accused and fined him Rs. 40 and discharged the second accused.

DEFRAUDING A MILL MANAGER.—Sullaman Cassum Peroo Mahomed, manager of the Kaiser-i-Hind Flour Mill, reported to the police, on Wednesday evening, that he had been defrauded of thirty-two bags of flour, of the value of Rs. 418-8-0, by one Dayaram Tullock. The complainant states that the accused came to him on the morning of the day in question and represented himself to be a member of the firm of Goolabchund Dewraj of Bhule-hwar. Believing his statement to be true, complainant allowed him to purchase on credit, thirty-six bags of flour, and had them carted to a godown at Broach Street. The accused passed a receipt for the goods and an order on the firm of Goolabchund Dewraj to pay bearer the amount of Rs. 418-8-0. The same evening the bill was sent to the firm at Bhule-hwar, when the fraud was discovered. The police arrested the accused on a charge of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of the property.

INFRINGING PLAGUE REGULATIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable C. M. Turner charged John Janz, a saloon waiter on board the s. s. Carthage, with contravention of plague rules. Mr. Yorke-Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Dandvate, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the 9th instant, the crew of the hospital-ship Carthage came to the Malet Bunder disinfection shed for disinfection. But the accused refused to have his kit disinfected. He was informed that unless he complied with the plague regulations, he would not be allowed to proceed with his journey. Despite this warning, the accused again refused to allow his kit to be disinfected and tried to incite the other members of the crew to do the same. Subsequently it was found that he had not only taken his kit on board, but had remained there himself. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50, or in default ordered to undergo one month's imprisonment.

MANUFACTURE OF RAISIN-WINE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, decided the case in which Mr. Clark, Assistant Collector, Abkari Department, prosecuted one Benjamin S. Aaron, a Jew, on a charge of manufacturing liquor from raisins and selling it without a license from the Collector of Customs. Mr. C. J. Ashbury, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case have been reported. The accused was arrested on the 6th instant and on his place being searched about fifty bottles of wine were found. The wine was analysed by the Government Chemical Analyser, who, in his report, stated that he found the wine to contain twenty per cent. of alcohol. It was urged on behalf of the defence that the wine had been manufactured for religious purposes and was sold to Jews only. The poor classes of that community were given the wine gratis. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, said that the accused had committed only a technical offence. He had no intention of defrauding Government, nor did he pretend to hold a license for the sale of the liquor. The court would, therefore, deal leniently with the accused and fine him Rs. 30 only.

BURGLAR AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ram Outar Juggonath, a Hindoo, having a record of one previous conviction against him, was charged by Inspector Good, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with house-breaking by day and stealing gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 520, and Rs. 150 in cash, belonging to Ramkrishna Juggonath, a Bania. Ruganath Shivnath, an armed policeman in the Bombay Police Force, was charged with aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence. During the absence of the complainant and his wife on the 24th July last, the first accused broke into the house by removing the lock on the door, and made off with the property, subsequently handed over the same to the second accused, who buried it under a tree in the compound of the bungalow, belonging to Mr. Gokuldas Madhowji, at the foot of the French Bridge at Chowpatty, then proceeded to Rai Bareilly on leave and returned to Bombay about a week ago. It appears that the first accused was under trial in another case, when he made a statement, implicating the second accused, who was placed under arrest, immediately on his return to Bombay. The whole of the property was recovered. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate sentenced No. 1, who was an old offender, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 to five months' like punishment.

SURAT FANCY FAIR.—Mrs. Kalabhai L. begs to offer her best thanks to the following ladies and gentlemen for their very kind contributions towards her stall in money and in kind towards her stall in the Surat Fancy Fair:—Articles have been received from Lady Scott, Lady Lyall, Mrs. Sheppard, Miss Manning, Dr. Miss Murzban, Mr. Moses, Mrs. Hirabai Manockbai, Mrs. Ratlibai Brijlal, Mrs. Dhunbaiji D. Parekh, Messrs. Framjee Pestonji Bhamgara and Sons, Messrs. Taraporewala, Sheth Mulchand Shivalal, Mrs. Dipakram Navalram, Mrs. Muljl B. Barbhaya, Prof. B. K. Thakore, in memory of a loving child, in memory of Meherbai Jamsetji Wadia and Mrs. Odwell. Contributions from Lady Hope Rs. 500, Messrs. Bassanlly Mulla Hakimjee and Sons Rs. 200, Messrs. Dharamsi and Naroottamdas Morarji Gokaldas Rs. 150, Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta Rs. 50, Sheth Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhai Rs. 50, Mr. J. McNeil Rs. 25, Mrs. Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai Rs. 25, Mr. K. Tayarkhan Rs. 25, Mr. Shankerprasad Hariprasad Santokram Desai Rs. 25, Princess Sukrildevi Ghosal Rs. 20, Thakordas Mathuradas Rs. 20, Mrs. A. R. Willis Rs. 20, Mrs. Narandas Dwarkadas Rs. 20, Prof. T. K. Gajjar Rs. 25, Hon'ble Justice Fulton, Rs. 15, Mrs. Turamnal Gurusingani Rs. 15, Mrs. Koyajl Rs. 15, Mrs. Kesubali Rs. 15, Mrs. Satyavati Lallubhai, Rs. 15, K. B. Kershaspji R. Dadachanji Rs. 15, Bai Dayakore, widow of Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Rs. 15, a Member of Mrs. Kalabhai's Family Rs. 15, K. F. Modi, Rs. 10, Asharam Dalichand Rs. 10 Motilal M. Munshi Rs. 10, Mansukhlal M. Munshi Rs. 10, A Friend, Rs. 10, Mrs. Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpal Rs. 25, Sheth Purshotamdas Narandas, Rs. 10, Mrs. N. B. Divatia Rs. 10, Mrs. Chimanlal Setalvad Rs. 10, R. B. Savalal Govindram Rs. 10, Sardar Umar Jamal Rs. 25, Mrs. Haribhai Vajalbhai Rs. 15, Mrs. Sarabhai Vajalbhai Rs. 15, A.F. Gray Rs. 10, Messrs. S.D. Khote Rs. 5, Sayaji Nagu Sayaji 5, Tribamlal Dhirajlal Rs. 5, Hardeoram Nanabhoy Rs. 5, Lady Scott Rs. 25, Smaller sums amounting to Rs. 3-8, Mrs. M. G. Ranade Rs. 25, Mr. Balaji Pandurang Rs. 10, Mr. Damubhai D. Mehta Rs. 7, Mr. Chhaganlal J. Mody Rs. 5, Mr. Ratton Kramanl Rs. 25, Contributions received through Mrs. Ranchhoddas Sarayas:—Sheth Dinsha Rustamji Lakdawala Rs. 25, Messrs. Nagindhand Zaverchand Rs. 15, Dinsha Jivanji Patel Rs. 15, Dharamchand Umedchand Rs. 10, Motibhai Ambaidas Rs. 10 Motiram Raghavji Rs. 10, Khimchand Mahasukhraj Rs. 5, Rupchand Lallubhai Rs. 5, Sobhagchand Meghraj Rs. 5, Gheabhai Ratanchand Rs. 3 and Nanabhai Rs. 2, Ranchhaddas Narotamdas Rs. 50 through R. B. Krishnamukhram, Through Dr. Rukhmabai—Mrs. and Miss Manners 25, Miss Grace Maclnne-£1, Miss MacInnes £1, Miss Dora MacInnes 10s., Mr. Neil MacInnes 10s. Mr. John MacInnes 5s., Miss Iva MacInnes 5s., Dr. Donald Carr 5s., the Hon'ble Mr. Russell £1-1s., Mrs. Pearselsmith £1 1s., Mrs. Saunderson £1, Miss Mary Sinart £2, and Rs. 75 from others. Messrs Daphtary and Ferreira Rs. 15—grand total Rs. 1,933-4.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.... | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhedi and Dongri..... | 0 | 4 | 48 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleswar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ..... | 8 | 0 | 36 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill ..... | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..... | 0 | 2 | 51 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| G Mahim and Worlee ..... | 0 | 1 | 26 |
| Water Division..... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ..... | 0 | 3 | 30 |
| Total..... | 10 | 12 | 244 |
| Total plague deaths to date, | 79,007 | 64,885 | |
| Same date last year... | 0 | 0 | |
| Cholera ..... | 25 | 22 | |

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

### A BRUTAL MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. BASWANTA BIN MARTOSUDA AND FOUR OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, in July last convicted the five accused of murder and sentenced them all to death. Mr. B. A. Bhagvat appeared for accused Nos. 4 and 5; Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram for accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused persons were charged with having murdered one Satgowda of Nidsosi on the 14th April last. The material facts connected with the case are that, on Saturday, the 14th April, about 10 a.m., the deceased left his hut in perfect health, in company of accused No. 1, with an earthen pot containing oil, which was wanted for the lamp kept by him in the temple of Hanmanta. On reaching the temple, deceased gave the oil to one Savanthbai, and after having smoked a pipe, left the temple with No. 1. The murder was deliberately planned, and the other accused were apparently waiting for the arrival of the deceased. No. 2, as soon as he saw him, rushed at him, caught hold of his legs and threw him on the ground, when No. 1, who had enticed the deceased to accompany him to the scene of the murder, struck him with a hatchet upon the head or the neck. Deceased attempted to be up again on his legs when No. 3 gave him a blow with a hatchet, when the deceased fell senseless on the ground. Nos. 4 and 5, fearing that the deceased might rally, threw two big stones upon his head, when deceased breathed his last. Accused No. 5, the officiating police patel, immediately reported the occurrence to the police, stating that Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were strongly suspected in the matter and that he had already arrested No. 3. The evidence showed that the deceased was murdered in cold blood and the accused ran away in different directions in great excitement. No. 3 was arrested by Rama constable, then on plague duty at Nidsosi. Nos. 1 and 2 were arrested at Belgaum on the 22nd April. On the 30th, their confessions were recorded; and they were corroborated on all material points. The two sickles produced in court were identified as belonging to Nos. 1 and 2. The medical evidence showed that deceased died from fracture of the skull and injuries to the head. The Sessions Judge convicted the five accused of murder and sentenced them all to be hanged.

Their lordships dismissed the appeals of accused Nos. 3 and 4 and confirmed the sentence of death passed upon them. Their lordships confirmed the convictions of accused Nos. 1, 2, and 5, but commuted the sentence to transportation for life.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

### CONTRACT FOR SALE OF COTTON.

KHEDAMULL BHARMULL VS. HARDATRAI DWARKADAS.

PLAINTIFF claimed to recover Rs. 2,079 with interest and costs. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Hormusjee and Romer, appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff, who is a cotton merchant, said that the defendant, a broker, on the 6th March last, at the Cotton Green, entered into a contract for the purchase of 100 bales of Broach cotton at Rs. 277 per candy. Defendant promised to supplement the verbal contract by a written one, subsequently he refused to take delivery, upon plaintiff claimed to recover the difference in value.

The defendant, in the course of his evidence, denied that he had entered into the alleged contract, or had asked the plaintiff to give him time in which to settle the matter. In reply to the plaintiff's demand he had sent a solicitor's letter, in which he repudiated the contract. The case was a fictitious one. He did not know the plaintiff personally.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving judgment, said defendant had asked the court to discard the whole of the plaintiff's evidence, and that of his witnesses. Apart from that, the evidence and the entries in the account-books, and the probabilities of the case showed that the plaintiff, Khedamull, was a wealthy merchant, and it seemed most improbable that a man in his position would risk his reputation on the Cotton Green for a sum so small as two thousand rupees. After alluding to further evidence given by the defendant and his witnesses, his lordship said it did not shake that given by the plaintiff. He gave a decree in plaintiff's favour, for the amount claimed, with interests and costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

### HEAVY CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE CONTRACTOR VS. MEHERWAI AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 30,000 by way of damages and the costs of the suit from the defendants, namely, Meherbai, widow of Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia; Jamshedjee, Pestonjee, Bomonjee, Khurshedjee and Jehangir Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, being the trustees of the last will and testament of Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia deceased. Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lyon and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff alleged that, having erected buildings on certain land at Byculla, and being desirous of purchasing the reversion of the land, on 16 January 1899, requested the defendants to advance Rs. 1,70,000 on the security of the buildings he had erected. The defendants at first agreed to advance the money, but in December last declined to do so as the plaintiff's title to the land they held, was not established. The defendant's case was that they had agreed to make the advance, subject to plaintiff's making out his title to the land. It was subsequently found that there were six mortgages on the property. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, after reviewing the evidence and the reports of the architects, held that plaintiff had failed to make out his case. His lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

## A TRADE MARK CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Tribhowandas Dayabhai, a Hindu, was charged at the instance of Mr. W. Menke, representative in India of the Actien Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation of Berlin, with the infringement of Section 486 of the Penal Code and Section 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act. Mr. Bland, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. Spencer, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the firm, which the complainant represented, had for a number of years been manufacturing and importing into Bombay fast pink in square tins enclosed in pink wrappers bearing on the label the words "Fast Pink II G" with various other words and devices. One Manilal Mulji was appointed by the firm their agent in Bombay for the sale of the aniline dye. These tins of aniline dye had acquired a great reputation in the market, not only in Bombay but also in different parts of India, being known as the "Hathi-Chap," or Elephant brand. Lately the accused, who was formerly employed by Manilal Mulji, had been selling in Bombay and other parts of India aniline dye in tins, which bore labels very nearly resembling the labels of the complainant's firm in form, colour, symbols, group and accompaniments. Hence the charge. The evidence of the complainant having been recorded, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

## IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered offices, No 1 Forbes Street, Mr John R. Greaves presided. The following directors' report was taken as read:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors begto submit their annual report and the accounts made up to 30th June 1900. The year under report has been an unsatisfactory one owing to the continued pressure of the heavy stock of yarn for disposal in the China markets, where rates have ruled extremely low; to the shortness of the Indian cotton crop, with simultaneous plague and famine in the country; and to the extra cost of production. Early in October last, it was apparent that some steps would be necessary to curtail the output of yarn, and the Company's mill has worked short-time, latterly thirty-two hours per week. At the time of writing, satisfactory rains have fallen in India, and your directors hope for prosperous crops, which ought to ensure local demand for yarn. Affairs in China are still in a critical state, though judging from a slight advance in yarn prices, more confidence is being exhibited by merchants, and it is hoped this may continue. Your Company has unsold yarn lying in China at Shanghai and Hongkong, but your directors are advised that there is no great fear of any loss from local disturbances. Altogether the outlook is not cheerful, especially for the next few months, and your directors intend closing down the mill for a time, when current stocks of cotton are consumed (probably in October after the rains), unless there is some beneficial change in the markets. With fair cotton crops and peace in China, your directors are sanguine that there is a better time ahead for Indian cotton mills. The stocks held by the Company are, as usual, valued on the 30th June—since then values have somewhat appreciated. The amount shown in the accounts as due by yarn merchants has been paid since the date of accounts. The result of the year's working is a loss of Rs. 26,362-14-10 on working account, to which must be added Rs. 65,956-0-0 for depreciation charge, making a total of Rs. 92,318-14-10, to be transferred to the debit of the Profit and Loss account which will now stand at Rs. 1 87 685-14-7 in debit. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 14,82,800 and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully covered against risk of fire, Mr. E. B. Smetham having proceeded to Europe, Mr. T. A. Bland was invited to join the Board and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai and E. E. Smetham retire by rotation in accordance with clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted and the recommendations embodied therein were approved and carried unanimously.

## KALYAN RIOT CASES.

At Thana Mr. Monteath, Assistant Collector, Bhiwnd Prant, resumed the hearing of the cases on Thursday, in which Abdoolla Khan and Mahomed Ameen charged Prabhaker Kashinath Oak, Kashiram, Bhicoo Moresoth, Ballaram and Oonderia Telley with having caused grievious hurt to the complainants on the 15th day of September, 1899.

Mr. Kasi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Gupte, pleader, appeared to prosecute, the accused being defended by Messr. H. Sealy, Subnis and Thosar, pleaders.

Mr. Bade said he was assistant teacher in Byramji Jijibhoy High School at Thana. Last year on account of plague he was residing at Kalyan. He watched the Ganpati mellas from the corner of Sadanand's temple. Accused Prabhaker was managing and leading the mellas. Prabhaker was moving about amongst the mellas. After all the mellas had passed the palkee came in near the naka. It was between the last mella and the first palkee that fighting took place. The fight took place at the crossing of the road in the fields. Police were at the corner. There was bench in the centre of the road. Police were sitting on it. He did not see how the fight began. He did not see any fight near the masjid. The mellas did not pass by the masjid.

Cross-examined.—He said on Ganpati day his school closed at 2 p.m. He reached Kalyan at about 5 p.m. There he went to see the Ganpati. He stayed till about 7-30 p.m. He saw accused Prabhaker moving about at the corner of the masjid "Mara-maree" did not take place near the naka.

Dwarkanath Appaji said he was a Municipal Commissioner of Kalyan. He went to see the mellas. He was sitting in Sadanand's chawl. Police were sitting on the bench and blocking the road. Accused Prabhaker was with the mellas and was urging the mellawallas on. Accused Prabhaker went with the mellas. After the last mella had gone fight took place. What he saw of the fight was that the Mahomedans made a rush but the police stopped them.

Cross-examined.—He said he saw the last mella and just before the beginning of the row he went away. He saw the mellas from inside the chawl. The door of the masjid could not be seen from where he was sitting. He went away at about 6 p.m.

Vishuoo Pandoorang Ashwal, said he was a Pleader of the Kalyan Court. On last Ganpati day he went to Thosar, pleader, at 6. pm. He stayed there about ten minutes. He saw the mellas from a raised ground. Accused Prabhaker went away with the mellas. Then two palkees came. Prabhaker was not here. The Mahomedans rushed through police line when fight commenced he went towards the tank.

Cross-examined.—He said he was not summoned as a witness. His friend Thosar brought him to give evidence. He was only about 5 minutes on the raised ground. He could not identify any Hindoos or Mahomedans who were in the fight. He saw accused Prabhaker a minute before the fight began. He was at the corner. Then he lost sight of him. He did not see the police arresting any one. He did not see any one under arrest.

Kashinath Vithoo said he was second class constable in Kalyan Police. On last Ganpati day he was present at the naka. Mahomedans objected to the beating of the drums and the tipreris being played. The police had stopped music of their own accord. The Mahomedans broke police line and rushed in. The chief constable ordered that all Mahomedans who were amongst Hindoos should be arrested.

Cross-examined.—He said he arrested two Mahomedans but the complainants were not those two. He did not see the Mahomedans do anything. He and other police arrested Mahomedans because the chief constable has ordered that all those who were in the mellas should be arrested. The Mahomedans did not assault the police. If the Hindoos said that the police beat the Mahomedans it was entirely false. No bench was placed across the road. There was no bench at all. About 15 Mahomedans were badly hurt. Only one Hindoo was hurt slightly. He did not see accused Prabhaker moving about. He positively said the accused / Prabhaker was standing at the corner in front of line from the first mella to the last palkhi. He was urging the mellawallas. He urged the Hindoos who were fighting to go towards the tank. He was telling the Hindoos not to fight. The Mahomedans made a rush and broke the police line. Then the crowd was so mixed up that he could not say if the Hindoos did not go towards the mosque. When he got mixed with the crowd he last sight of Prabhaker Oak. Complainants were not seen by him near the police line at the time of the rush. He did not see them in the crowd. He saw them under arrest. Close to the police line there were about 10 to 15 Mahomedans. The Hindoos did not make any complaint to the police. They did so Mr. Velinker the Mamlatdar who is a witness in this case, after the fight. The whole fight took place in about 5 minutes

## MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Haggard has been granted an extension of 12 months in command of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.

Captain Banks, Dorsetshire Regiment, vacates his appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Belgaum District, on obtaining an extension of leave.

The following appointments have been made, 3rd Punjab Caraly:—Major Baker to be Commandant; Major Murray to be 2nd in-Command; Major Philott to be 2nd Squadron Commander; Captain Kennedy to be 3rd Squadron Commander; Captain Campbell to be 4th Squadron Commander, and to remain seconded.

25th Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Passy, from the 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Double Company Officer.

32nd Punjab Pioneers.—Lieutenant Guerdon to be Double Company Officer.

36th Sikhs.—2nd Lieutenant Wilson-Johnston to be Double Company Officer.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant Souter to be Adjutant.

42nd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant Nicolay, from the 17th Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Double Company Officer.

3rd Madras Lancers—Major Georges to be Commandant; Major Kerrick to be 2nd in Command, Major Vans Agnew to be 2nd Squadron Commander; Captain Formby to be 3rd Squadron Commander; Captain Logan Home to be 4th Squadron Commander, and to remain seconded.

## DISPUTED HARDWARE TRANSACTION.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, disposed of the suit filed by Ebrahimji Ahmedbhai, a dealer in hardware, against Messrs Turner, Hoare & Co, merchants of Bombay, for the recovery of Rs. 1,117. Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Bland of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, represented the defendants. On the 19th April last, Mr. Rele wrote on behalf of his client to the defendant, stating that Rs. 1,000 had been paid by the latter, in part payment of the amount, but that Rs. 1,583 still remained due, which they were requested to pay. The defendants replied on the same day that, although their godown-keeper had called at the plaintiff's shop and asked him to take away certain hammers, ghomelas and shovels that had been rejected, they were not removed. On the 23rd instant plaintiff denied that the godown-keeper had ever made such a request. The defendants in reply stated that the difficulty in settling the accounts was entirely due to the plaintiff, who had delivered goods, which were not according to the orders they had given. On the following day, however, defendants sent to the plaintiff a statement of accounts and a cheque for Rs. 566-9-7. The plaintiff in a subsequent communication, said that as the hammers had been supplied to the defendants after weighment, and that no notice whatever having been given of their rejection or of the rejection of other articles, he held that the defendants were liable for the payment of the good. His Honour passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 650 with costs.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

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2. There will be Morris Tube practice on Tuesday next the 28th instant from 6-30 to 7-30 a.m.

3. There will be 40 pr it M L Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters on Tuesday next the 28th instant at 3-

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RIO DE JANEIRO, 25TH JULY, 1899.

To MESSRS. GUIMARAES and Co.

DEAR SIRS,—We hereby certify that the SAFE No. 88,191, by Messrs. CHUBB and SONS Lock and Safe Co., Ltd., London, in which we kept our Business Books, was exposed to the raging fire which destroyed the Market Place here, and although the said SAFE was subjected to the most intense heat for a long time, all the Papers and Books were FOUND INTACT, the covers of some of them being only a LITTLE YELLOW although almost touching the door.

You may make whatever use you think fit of this declaration.

We are, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE.

The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA

I hereby certify the foregoing signature of DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the true and proper handwriting of the same who is a NOTARY PUBLIC of this City.

No. 393, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL, RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31st, 1899.

(Signed) GEO. A. LAUD,
British Pro-Consul.

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NOTES:

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FOR ITS PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

## BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 24.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £93 5-16—3-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... £100 1-2—1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan....£109—1-2
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities. £82 7-8 plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London..... 28 1-8—1-8
Do in New York ..... 61 1-4—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris 25 17 1-2 plus 1-2
Do. in New York ..... 4 87 5-8 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent.
Do Short London Bills 3 1-2 per cent "
Do Indian Bank Bills 3 3-4 per cent "
Amount paid into the Bank of England £1,800,000.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 2,80,000 at ls. 3 31-32d.
Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at ls. 3 31-32d.
The Bank of England's reserve is 41 per cent. of its liabilities.

LINSEED.—London quotes 46s. 9d. April-May Dunkirk. Buyers Steady.

COPPER BRAZIERS.—£82.

EXCHANGE.—After last mail left the market opened quiet but steady with rates unchanged at ls. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, ls. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and ls. 4 5-32d. for Credits for August at which little was done, but on Council Bill day, Wednesday, the Telegraphic rate advanced ls. 32d., to ls. 3 15-16d. for ready at which a fair amount was taken by Houses. Thursday morning, on news of the strongest allotment of Councils that we have seen for some considerable time past, Bills at ls. 3 15-16d. (and only 6 per cent. given) and Telegraphic at ls. 4d. we opened firm though ready, Credits could still be placed at ls. 4 5-32d. and even up to this morning a few Bills were placed at this rate, in the meantime Bank's selling rates ready and forward continued to advance, demand for this mail being given at ls. 3l-32d, with Telegraphic from 12th September at same rate, and ls 4d for demand, and with stronger advices from Calcutta, where there seems to be a good deal more business doing than here, ls 4d Telegraphic was given for as near delivery as October up to February.

During the week, with some two millions of sterling paid into the Bank of England the rates or discount at Home have dropped from 3 7-8 per cent 3 month's sight and 4 per cent month's sight to 3 1-2 per cent and 3 3-4 per cent respectively, but with the firming up of our market, this has had no appreciable effect on the Credit rate. Up to this afternoon the rate for August Credits has been ls 4 5 32d, September ls 4 3-16d, October ls 4 7-32d November to February ls 4 1-4d while for March to May the rate was ls4 7-32d but it is doubtful, as we write, whether bills for all September would be taken at ls 4 3-16d or March to May, at ls 4 7-32d.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic ready | ls. 3 15-16d. |
| do 8th Sept. | ls. 3 31-32d. |
| Bank Demand ready | ls. 3 31-32d. |
| do 8th Sept. | ls. 4d. |
| 3 Months Sight Credits | ls. 4 3-16d. |
| do France | 170 |
| Shanghai 30 day's Sight | Rs. 200 |
| Hongkong do | Rs. 149 |
| Japan do | Rs. 149 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The movements in Government Securities have been small and unimportant. The price declined about 2 annas and recovered about quarter per cent., thus leaving it about on a level with that ruling at the end of last week. On Monday the market opened at Rs94-11 for 31st August declining to Rs94-9 and again improved to Rs 94-11 to Rs. 94-12 since Thursday. To-day the market opened at Rs. 94-10 for ready and Rs. 94 9 and closed steady at these rates. Satisfactory support from London is likely. Ready Paper in large amounts was quoted 1 to 1 1-2 annas higher than for 31st August while small pieces have changed hands at 6 to 8 annas higher than forward. About 20 to 25 lacs of Paper ready and forward were placed during the week. The rate for 1st October is one anna lower than for the settlement of 31st August. It is estimated that there is a surplus of about 50 lacs, including the new loan which likely to be easily financed in such an easy money market. The market has ruled since the beginning of this month between Rs. 94-11 and Rs. 94-13 per cent., and the fluctuations may be called very few and unimportant with limited business passing. The Presidency Banks' rate of Interest is unchanged, and the Bank of Bombay weekly balance was 13 lacs up, while the Bank of Bengal balance was 3 lacs up. In the open market money is obtainable easily for short periods at 3 per cent. or even little under on the security of Government Paper and other like securities. Municipal and Port Trust bonds keep unchanged at the previous quotations 3 per cent. Paper is almost neglected at 86 to 87 per cent.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Each day's favorable reports of rain continually strengthens the market, and the further peaceful news from China is satisfactory and the Yarn markets are likely to support Mill shares. Investors have come forward to take advantage of the very low rates of some neglected shares and hence there is a good demand for them. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to 1232 1-2 while Co mercials are steady at 60. Railway shares have found an exceptionally good demand. Tapti Valley and Ahmedabad Prantej shares have improved to 475xd and 645xd. Press shares are in good demand and a number of Moffussil shares have changed hands at 385 and there are buyers at 387 1-2. Indians and Berars have improved to 142 1-2 and 505 respectively. Other neglected Press shares have improved about Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. Miscelleneous shares are steady. Badhans and Marcks have improved to 140 and 138 respectively, with buyers at these rates. The Directors of Kemp and Company have resolved to pay Rs. 21 dividend, which should be called very satisfactory especially for the last year of hardships. Kemps and Treachers are quoted 371 and 985 steady. John Roberts have changed hands at 175. Delhi Flour shares are in good demand at 172, and the resolution of the Directors to pay Rs. 8 dividend should be called good, taking into consideration the high price of wheat which was ruling last year. Bombay Burmah shares have improved to 6525 XD. Port Canning shares 510 upon the report of Rs. 25 dividend. Mill shares are steady. Anglos are in demand at 18. Chinas, Carrimbboys, Davids and Standards steady at 440, 600, 280 and 190 respectively. Centrals and Swadeshis have changed hands at 1850 and 545. Mazagons have improved to 52 1 2. Leopolds are very steady upon the report of 10 per cent. dividend and there are many buyers at 160. Colaba Land shares which were neglected, have improved to 350 and there are buyers at the rate. Solapur and Morarjee are quiet at 1750 and 1420. Queen and Ripon shares are steady at 540 and 750. City of Bombay shares are steady and have changed hands at 620. Petits, after improving to 1700 have again declined to 1690, with buyers at the rate. James Greaves Mill shares have improved to 400 with buyers. Other shares are steady at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS.—During the week there has been very little business done for this year though for next year a considerable amount has been put through, to what extent it is impossible to estimate as, naturally, forward engagements are kept as quiet as possible. In the early part of the week 2000 Tons for Antwerp, and Dunkirk were booked at 18s. for April, and a fair line at 17s. for Seeds and 18s. Cotton for Genoa for March, April, May.—In the "Stanley Hall" filling up orders were taken at 15 s for Myrabollams, and 15s 6d for bales, for Liverpool. Bookings have been going on at 17s and 17s 3d for January February, March and April 17s. 6d., and May at 18s. for Seeds, Wheat and Cotton, Hamburg having been done at this rate for February ; as we close there are buyers of Freight for May at 18s. 6d but no sellers.

COALS.—The market has been steady throughout the week but the volume of business put through has not been very great.

ENGLISH.—South Yorkshire about 1,000 tons ready were sold at Rs. 18.

COUNTRY.—Deshagar.—1,000 tons sold to consumers at Rs. 15-4 ex steamer on the way and a small lot, for delivery this month, at Rs. 16-4.

JARDINE'S NAVIGATION.—500 tons for September are reported sold at Rs. 14-8 and another 500 tons ready at Rs. 15-8 while a small line, July to December next year has been sold at Rs. 14-4.

SEEREPOR.—A line of about 2,000 tons is reported ex Gaekwar at Rs 14-12.

BIRD'S NAVIGATION.—A line of 1,500 to 2,000 tons for October-November-December has been placed at Rs. 13-12.

CANNON'S NAVIGATION.—Somel,500 tons are reported sold for July to December at Rs. 14-4.

The following are the quotations for Coal along Receipts for this week :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Singarini | 13 1-2 |
| Deshagar Bengal | 16 1-4 |
| Muir's Navigation " | 14 |
| Jardines " | 14 1-2 |
| Seebpore " | 15 |

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Wheat has fluctuated slightly owing to speculation but closes quiet at Rs.4-11 April-May, White Delhi, and Rs. 5-2 August-September.

GINGELLY.—There is nothing doing.

LINSEED.—Has advanced rapidly to Rs.10-8 owing to a good demand for export and the insignificance of stocks and arrivals.

RAPE.—Brown Cawnpore closes slightly steadier, a fair amount of business having been done at Rs.7-2 to Rs,7-4, Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 7-12 nominal.

CASTOR.—Has ruled steady with a fair inquiry and rate has advanced to Rs. 40 at which we close.

POPPY.—Has been very quiet with sellers at Rs. 8-3, buyers at Rs. 8-2.

COTON.—There is very little change to report in this market during the last week. The demand continues of the hand to month description that has characterised for so long now and there are at present no signs of it improving. The buyers for Local Consumption take a few hundred bales off the market each day and Shippers buy an odd lot now and again and though holders seem disposed to reduce their stores the enquiry is so small that there is no inducement to make them lower than quotations must. If a reduction of say Rs. 5 per candy in the price meant a clearance of a few thousand bales dealers would probably make the concession but when it only results in their selling one or two hundred bales they hesitate before reducing much. Crop accounts are generally speaking satisfactory, a break in the rains seems to have set in just at the right time and prospects may be considered favourable for the present.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission, viz :—

| | Per Candy. | Per lb. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | C. & F. |
| Bengal, Fine | 192 | 3 15-16d. |
| do. F. G. | 180 | 3 23-32d. |
| do. 15-25th January 1901. | 176 | 3 21-32d. |
| do. Good | 175 | 3 19-32d. |
| Belatee, Fine | 207 | 4 7-32d. |
| do. F. G. | 202 | 4 1-8d. |
| Khandesh, F. G. | 202 | 4 1-8d. |
| do. January 1901. | 187 | 3 7-8d. |
| Oomra, F. G. | 208 | 4 1-4d. |
| Dhollera, Fine | | |
| do. F. G. | | |
| do. Good | 225 | 4 19-32d. |
| S. G. Dharwar, Good | 213 | 4 11-32d. |
| Westerns | 216 | 4 7-16d. |
| Broach Good 15-25th, March 1901. | | |

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 3,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surat nil.

Imports 3,000 bales. Spot 5 24-32d. plus 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

| Aug. | Aug-Sept. | Nov.-Dec. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·30 | 5·12 | 4·44 | 4·37 |
| —1 | —4 | —4 | —3 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at the Ports | 1,000 bales. |
| Exports to Great Britain | nil. |
| " to Continent | " |
| Mid.-Uplands | 9 7-8—1-8 |
| Futures, month of September | 8·07—4 |
| " " of December | 8·37—5 |

The movements of cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

| Receipts, | 1900. Bales. | 1899. Bales. | 1898. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | 2,884 | 3,135 | 4,472 |
| From 1st Jan. to 23rd Aug. | 552,888 | 1,705,790 | 1,542,219 |
| **Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.** | | | |
| For the week | 1,664 | ..... | 3,664 |
| From 1st Jan. to 23rd Aug. | 103,420 | 426,759 | 427,052 |
| **Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.** | | | |
| For the week | 177 | 1,053 | 2,321 |
| From 1st Jan. to 23rd Aug. | 162,358 | 431,409 | 394,957 |

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

| | 1900. cwts. | 1898. cwts. | 1897. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | 26,760 | 29,520 | 10,629 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 23rd Aug. | 1,549,014 | 4,268,978 | 7,127,816 |
| Linseed for the week | 1,794 | 31,784 | 28,108 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 23rd Aug. | 633,464 | 1,871,563 | 1,990,177 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 784 | 40,883 | 49,791 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 23rd Aug. | 535,076 | 1,722,196 | 1,699,386 |
| Gingellyseed for the week | 456 | 1,381 | 5,137 |
| Do from 1st Jan. to 23rd Aug. | 940,561 | 1,017,321 | 1,172,677 |

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

| | 1900. cwts. | 1899. cwts. | 1898. cwts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat for the week | ..... | ..... | 2,000 |
| Do. from 1 Jan. to 23rd Aug. | 2,765,332 | 5,362,131 | |
| Linseed for the week | 10,017 | 400 | 44,660 |
| Do. from 1 Jan. to 23 Aug. | 677,608 | 1,335,023 | 2,006,696 |
| Rapeseed for the week | 11,544 | 2,009 | 78,596 |
| Do. from 1 Jan. to 23 Aug. | 802,765 | 1,485,240 | 1,666,740 |
| Gingelly for the week | 40,12 | ..... | ..... |
| Do. from 1 Jan. to 23 Aug. | 1,210,476 | 1,342,409 | 1,349,947 |

PIECE GOODS.—The Market has been quiet during the week for there has been no real sign as yet of any improvement in the demand from up-country, sellers have also been restricting their purchases as they fear a possible fall in sterling prices but the latest quotations from Home are on a high level and a long delivery is required for many cloths. Rupee prices are much as they were but are still below the equivalent of Home values. There is a small demand in most descriptions of Grey cloths, but for Bleacked goods the market is still very quiet and as stocks for light cloths are heavy prices are not improving. The Imported yarn market is quiet but without change in prices and for Local yarns also there is very little demand.

Current Quotations of local made piece goods an yarns on Friday, 24th August 1900.

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET :—Steady.

| | Inches. | Yards. | Weight in lbs. | Net rates per lb. as.ots.as.cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| T Cloths | 16 to 18 | 12 to 22 | 1 1-4 to 2 1-2 | 7·00 to 7·50 |
| Do | 24 to 31 | 20 to 24 | 4 to 7 | 6·75 to 7·50 |
| Long Cloths | 30 to 44 | 30 to 38 | 7 to 12 | 6·75 to 7·50 |
| Do | 45 to 55 | 33 to 38 | 7 to 12 | 6·75 to 7·50 |
| Domestics | 18 to 27 | 50 to 66 | 8 to 16 | 6·75 to 7·50 |
| Do | 27 to 37 | 67 to 72 | 14 to 26 | 6·75 to 7·25 |
| Chadders | 35 to 54 | 4 to 6 | 1 to 3 | 6·50 to 7·00 |
| Do | 54 to 72 | 5 to 6 | 2 1-2 to 4 | 6·50 to 7·00 |
| Plain Dhoties | 20 to 27 | 4 to 7 | 1-2 to 1 1-4 | 6·50 to 7·00 |
| Do | 30 to 45 | 8 to 11 | 1 1-4 to 3 1-4 | 6·50 to 7·00 |
| Red Bordered Dhoties | 20 to 27 | 4 to 7 | 1-3 to 1 1-4 | 7·00 to 7·50 |
| Do | 30 to 45 | 8 to 11 | 1 1-4 to 3 1-4 | 7·00 to 7·50 |
| Dhoties with Fancy Borders | 30 to 50 | 8 to 11 | 1 to 3 | 7·00 to 7·75 |
| Soosi-Gray with coloured lines | 24 to 38 | 24 | 3 to 6 | 7·50 to 8·00 |
| Checks | 24 to 27 | 24 | 5 to 8 | 8·00 to 9·00 |
| Drills, Grey | 24 to 27 | 40 | 8 to 13 | 6·50 to 7·00 |
| Towells and Napkins (Different sizes) | | | | 7·00 to 7·50 |

YARN.

MARKET :—Steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Twist | No. | 6s | Mule, As. | 4 1-1 to 4 3-8 per, lb. |
| " | " | 8s | " " | 4 1-4 " 4 3-8 " |
| " | " | 10s | " " | 4 1-2 " 4 7-8 " |
| " | " | 12s | " " | 4 3-4 " 5 1-8 " |
| " | " | 16s | " " | 5 1-4 " 5 1-2 " |
| " | " | 20s | " " | 5 3-8 " 6 7-8 " |
| " | " | 24s | " " | 6 " 6 1-4 " |
| " | " | 30s | " " | 6 3-4 " 7 1-4 " |
| " | " | 40s | " " | 7 3-4 " 8 " |

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay during the week compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

| Growths. | Cwts. | Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs. | Total for the week. | Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st 1900. | January 1st 1899. | October 1st 1899. | October 1st 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish | ... | ... | 98 | 67254 | 345549 | 111079 | 413010 |
| Barsee and Nugur | ... | 10 | 512 | 32118 | 119656 | 42388 | 128520 |
| Berar | ... | ... | 532 | 77039 | 451696 | 129814 | 615180 |
| Total Oomras | ... | 10 | 1162 | 176441 | 916901 | 282381 | 1156710 |
| Hingunghat | ... | ... | 104 | 5760 | 9630 | 7749 | 12468 |
| Dholleras | ... | ... | ... | 25722 | 27825 | 55398 | 317428 |
| Broach | ... | ... | ... | 19225 | 120337 | 41.96 | 122720 |
| Oompta & Dharwar | ... | ... | 1039 | 61377 | 129328 | 74497 | 140721 |
| Westerns | ... | ... | 308 | 24117 | 14263 | 24717 | 19337 |
| Bengals | ... | ... | 63 | 189715 | 224015 | 323360 | 264970 |
| Sind | ... | ... | ... | 13649 | 7440 | 24196 | 7657 |
| Persian | ... | ... | 9 | 10510 | 194 | 12123 | 259 |
| American | ... | ... | 86 | 16147 | 2139 | 20018 | 2873 |
| Egyptian | ... | ... | ... | 2232 | 1696 | 11765 | 2984 |
| Other Sorts | ... | ... | 114 | 5903 | 19 | 7097 | 22 |
| Total | ... | 10 | 2884 | 553838 | 1703790 | 883117 | 2048632 |

Summary of arrivals of produce into Bombay during the week :—

| | Total Thursday's receipts | Total Receipts for the week | Total Receipts since 1st Jan 1900 | Total Receipts for corresponding period in 1899 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | cwts. | cwts. | cwts. | cwts. |
| Wheat | 2806 | 26769 | 1549014 | 4268978 |
| Linseed | 674 | 1774 | 633494 | 1871562 |
| Rapeseed | 221 | 784 | 536076 | 1722196 |
| Gingellyseed | 8 | 456 | 940561 | 1017224 |
| Poppyseed | 1409 | 2082 | 409774 | 530318 |
| Groundnuts | 130 | 314 | 40459 | 135324 |
| Castorseed | 653 | 5574 | 365233 | 708295 |
| Rice | 94739 | 185591 | 10339813 | 2304773 |
| Myrabollams | 20 | 934 | a251803 | b..... |

a Since 1st April 1900. b Not recorded.

## HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

135 4838 99—Ardeshir H and D—Cullianjee Khetsey vs Bhugwanbhai Bhawanbhai—M J and M.

731 99—Wadia and Co—Motee Wasjee and others vs Sakarbai widow and others—P G S and M, and N and H.

290 00—Payne G S M—Rowjee Nanonand and another vs Chunilal Nagindas and another—Bhaishanker and K.

292 00—Payne G S M—Rowjee Nanchand and others vs Doongers Khoobchand—Bhaishanker and K.

353 00—Mansukla D and J Gordhanaas Poonderdas and others vs Canjee Megjhee—Bhaishanker and K.

279 97—In person—Hajee Jusuo Hajee Ally vs Hajee Sha Mahomed Hajee Ally—Bicknell M and M

329 98—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Laloobhoy vs Ramjee Sewjee and another—Maganlal and Co

12 96—L M Shroff—Bapalal Maulal and another vs Jamnadas Laloobhoy and another—Edgelow G and W.

800 99—Edgelow G and W—Brijlal Jeytooj and others vs Vusumull Pruthaimull—Mathubhai J and M.

30 00—Payne G S and Co—Javerchand Goomanchand vs Mohanlal Gopaldas.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suits.

For the Examination of a witness at 10 o'clock.

12 00—Thakurdas H and Co—Dayal Gopal vs Mamoobai—Ardasir H and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Long Causes.

1 1900—N M Cama—Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Appaji Sadashev Dongrey—Payne G S and M—Part heard.

709 99—Thakurdas D G and H—Abdulrahman Hajee Goolam vs Esmail Hajee Aadoolji—F F Pavri—For postponement.

122 5014 1901—Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee—Jamsetjee and R.

## TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount previously advised | 268961 | 12 | 6 |
| Thakore of Taruk | 1000 | 0 | 0 |
| Rani and people of Narsingurh | 2036 | 0 | 0 |
| B X Furtado as from Goanese news paper "Anglo Lusitano" | 89 | 0 | 0 |
| Officials H H the Nizam's Govt. | 2198 | 12 | 6 |
| Khan Bahadur Mir Bux | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| H H the Nizam's Officials in Aurunga bad Dist | 97 | 13 | 9 |
| Per Messrs Arbuthnot and Co | 23 | 7 | 3 |
| | 274337 | 2 | 6 |

KING, KING, & Co.

Bombay, 24th August.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

*(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)*

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

DEATH.

ESPERANCE—August 24, at Davar House, Bandora, from failure of the heart, Manuel Francis Esperance, late of the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, aged 56 years. Funeral this Saturday evening at 4 o'clock. Friends and relatives will please accept this intimation.

NASIK.

BIRTH.

MILLETT—August 22, at Nasik, the wife of G P Millett, I F S, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DIXON—August 18, at Muzaffarpur, the wife of F P Dixon, C S, of a son.

HAY—August 18, at Simla, the wife of Sir Lewis J E Hay, Bart., of a daughter.

NORMAN—August 19, at Pooprah, Chumparan, the wife of J B Norman, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DUTT—August 18, at Jubbulpur, Central Provinces, of teething complications, Doreen Lucy Dutt, the only child of P C Dutt, Barrister-at-Law, aged 10 months and 5 days.

MANSFIELD—August 17, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Captain A B Mansfield, of Yergomont Farm, late of the Royal West Kent Regiment, aged 49 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1900.


MR. JOSEPH WALTON, Member of Parliament for Barnsley, Yorkshire, has written a volume, entitled "China and the Present Crisis," embodying his conception of the political and commercial situation in China, obtained during an eight-months' journey in China, Japan and Korea. While in those countries he consulted the best informed men on the spot, visited the centres of commercial activity and political interest, and in doing so journeyed over 5,000 miles in the interior of China. This clever financier and member of a large and influential commercial syndicate does not assume that his book possesses literary pretensions, but as he was actuated during his journey by a keen desire to get at the actual state of affairs in China he wishes that the public should have the benefit of his opinions. No doubt his interviews with prominent men were short but they were also frequent, and being provided with good letters of introduction, he probably saw as much in his short tour as any one could. An excellent descriptive map of China assists the reader, showing the different spheres of influence, the railways made, projected and suggested, the coal-fields and the density of population. Mr. Walton deplores at every turn the want of resolution and vigour displayed by the British Government in regard to China. He observes that "a wise and just settlement in South Africa is important, but I venture to say that it is of tenfold greater importance to the commercial interests of the British Empire that our Government should at the end of hostilities in China insist, in concert with other Powers, on the setting up of a stable and enlightened Government, so that China may be preserved for the Chinese and the whole Empire remain open equally to the trade of all nations." For Mr. Walton is not of those who want to partition China, he seeks only the peaceful expansion of trade, with leave to supply to China's four hundred millions whatever we can spare of manufactures or of produce. In August, 1899, just a year ago, he arrived in China from Korea in a Japanese ship and landed at Chefoo. He went on at once to Newchwang, of which Russia took formal possession the other day. Mr. Walton found that she had been careful to fix the terminus of her railway at the town side of the river to which Manchuria will naturally send her goods, while the British terminus of the Newchwang Extension line, about which there had been much contention, is on the wrong side of the river. The Russian railway engineer at Newchwang, Mr. Titoff, received Mr. Walton at the Russian terminus, which he found the centre of considerable activity. Baldwin locomotives were being put together, seventy-eight will be kept here, and seventy-one go to Vladivostock. Wagons and carriages were building. The steel and iron parts come from America and Russia, and also the main timber frames. Mr. Titoff was most hospitable, but apologised for only providing a tinned meat luncheon as his cook had just died of bubonic plague two days before. A large party sat down and political differences did not prevent Mr. Walton from enjoying the society of the Russians invited to meet him. Mr. Titoff spoke of Lord Charles Beresford in warm terms, but said that he "had made him angry, and was a naughty boy for having stated at Shanghai, after his visit, that Newchwang and its hinterland were full of Russian soldiers. He explained that he had taken immense trouble to collect 150 railway guards from a wide area in order to receive the English Admiral with fitting honours, and that this number was only made up by adding a batch of Cossacks who happened to be passing through on their way to Port Arthur." Well, the Cossacks did happen to be passing by at the time. And the railway guards and station-masters are soldiers first and railway servants after. At Newchwang there is a growing trade but the Chinese regulation prohibiting the export of food-stuffs is a great hindrance, giving rise to persistent bribing of Native officials on the part of agriculturists "in order that they may look the other way when a cargo of grain is being loaded for export." No less than £85,000 worth of millet and other grain was nevertheless smuggled out of Newchwang and Chefoo to Korea last year. British trade with the former port amounts to three millions sterling a year. Whether it will show a decrease now that Russia holds the port as her own, time will tell.

A Chinese merchant whom Mr. Walton met at Newchwang told him that China was on the eve of a great crisis, and described the Empress-Dowager as having "tucked the young Emperor under her arm and wont allow him to move." If this determined old lady were to die, three Manchu parties would strive for the mastery, Yung-Lu, her nephew and the generalissimo of the North China forces, who is, as we have good reason to know against reform and foreigners, would aim at power, Kang-yi a member of the Great Council would head another faction, he plays for his own hand. Prince Ching, who is in favour of reform, and patriotic to a certain extent, would lead a third. This merchant cheered the traveller by saying that when the inevitable struggle takes place Russia will have the presence of mind to advance south of the Great Wall and seize as much of China as possible, Chihli, Shensi Kansu and later Shansi and Honan. The French would endeavour to occupy a large part of Southern China and, if adventurous enough, would join hands with Russia. China, he said, should have her army re-organised under British officers. He believed the Peking officials had been bought by Russian gold, and advised that England should modify the conditions on which a Chinaman can become a naturalised British subject in any treaty port, the cutting off of the pigtail and adoption of European dress being insisted upon. On arriving at Peking Mr. Walton called on many of the men who have just now passed through probably the greatest of their lives. Then they seemed to occupy their posts in safety and honour. He decided from his various interviews that the British representatives did all in their power to maintain British rights and prestige, but that there was a lack of "proper support and backing on the part of Lord Salisbury by whose direction every surrender has been made." The Chinese or Outer City was visited and the Tartar or Inner, within which again is the Forbidden City with the Imperial Palaces, where in all probability the Allies—minus Marshal Waldersee the Generalissimo—are now holding high revel. There is a mountain of coal inside the wall of the Forbidden City which has been there for 300 years as a reserve stock for the Palaces in case of siege. It does not seem to have given confidence to the Dowager-Empress in this siege. Mr. Walton is very angry with the British Minister who at the time of the deposition of the Emperor and the usurpation by the Empress-Dowager acquiesced in the *coup d'etat*, and moreover arranged with the ambitious Empress to give a reception to ladies of the British and other Legations, and calls this proceeding a scand

# TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

### AMERICAN TROOPS DIVERTED TO MANILA.

### LARGE FLEET OFF SHANGHAI.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

America has diverted 4,000 troops to Manila which were bound for China, being of opinion that the force already in China is adequate.

The Russian casualties at the storming of Peking were 129, including General Wasilewski wounded.

Owing to international jealousy there are now 37 warships off Shanghai and Woosung, making a total of 77,000 tons

LONDON AUG. 24.

The tranports Antillian, City of Cambridge and Carthage have arrived at Hongkong.

The Muttra and others detained by the typhoon have proceeded North, the weather having abated.

A telegram from Hongkong states that the Clive Upada, and Vadala have proceeded north.

### THE ATTACK ON THE IMPERIAL CITY.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Allies made their attack on the Imperial City on the 16th instant, and cleared it of the enemy. Sentries were then posted over the Palace buildings to prevent any looting.

A joint administration by the Allies has been organised.

It is intimated at Washington that it will possibly be necessary to continue to garrison Peking all through the coming winter.

### FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

The Russians have captured Mergen, northward of Tsitsthar, together with ten guns.

The Chinese lost heavily.

### AN HEROIC DEFENCE.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

Thirty French and ten Italian blue-jackets, who were isolated in the Peitang Cathedral at Peking throughout the siege, made a most heroic defence and were relieved on the 16th instant.

### THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 18th instant, arrived here at 6 a.m., to-day.

## LADY NORTHCOTE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 24.

Lady Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Hill, Private Secretary, paid a visit to the cantonment, yesterday. Her Ladyship was met by Captain Gunn, the chief plague authority, and several plague volunteers, Her Ladyship afterwards paid a visit to a number of purdah families in Old Modikhana, Butler Mohla and Kamatipura. Her Excellency made enquiries regarding the condition of the poor people in the Kamatipura district. Her Excellency was met by Subhedar Major Shaik Mahibub Bahadur, an old veteran volunteer of that district, whose extensive knowledge of the locality proved most interesting. Her Excellency visited the cantonment hospital in Bhawani Peir, where Dr. Fraser was busy carrying out anti-plague inoculation.

General Burnett was present and presented Dr. Fraser. Her Ladyship showed a most intelligent and kindly interest in the work of inoculation, which is now being carried out extensively in the cantonment.

### BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—3rd Bombay Light Cavalry—The following Officers are appointed to be Officiating Squadron Officers as a temporary measure to complete the regiment to the war strength :—Captain Cooper, Squadron Officer, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Lieutenant Lang, Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers ; 2nd-Lieutenant Hunter, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Under instructions received from Army Head-Quaters, India, it is notified that Captain Johnson, No. 18, Company W. D. R. G. A., is appointed Inspector in Gunnery, North-West Frontier.

Admission of staff pay is authorized to the undermentioned Officers, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department under provisions of para. 40 of Field Service Departmental Code :— Commissariat Transport—Lieutenant Turner, 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment.

The undermentioned Officer has being granted leave of absence :—Royal Scots 2nd Battalion Lieutenant Leggatt, for four months, on urgent private affairs, out of India.

Extensions of leave have been granted to the following Officers—20th Hussars—Captain Stannen, from 29th July to September, on private affairs, by the War Office; Norfolk Regiment 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Birch, from 1st August 1900, to 23rd October 1900, on medical certificate ; West Yorks Regiment 1st Battalion—Captain Low from 24th July to 29th October, on medical certificate, out of India.

### REPORT ON RAILWAY PROJECTS.

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

The report on railway projects, including tramways, corrected up to 30th last June, is issued by the Public Works Department. It includes the provisional forecast of projects to be taken up during the three years ending 1901-04. These projects are :—(1) From Imperial Funds (*a*) by State Agency—Allahabad-Fyzabad 150 miles, Rungpur-Dhubri 20 miles, Shadipalli-Balotra 1 1-2 miles, Agra-Delhi 90 miles, Ghaziabad-Moradabad 5 miles ; and (*b*) under Companies' Agency—Assam-Bengal 150 miles, East Indian Extensions 115 miles, Matura-Pamban 67 miles, Tinnevelly-Quilon 13 miles, Amalner-Jalgaon 20 miles, Chaligaon-Dhulia 35 miles. (2) By other than guaranteed companies—Bengal-Nagpur Extensions 138 miles, and Burma Extensions 137 miles.

### HE ULWAR IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

The Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry will not proceed to Calcutta for embarkation until the regiment has been ten days' clear of cholera.

### SIR E. COLLEN ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Presiding at Mr. Donaldson's lecture on marine boilers at the U. S. Institute to-day, Sir Edwin Collen referred to the immense importance of the subject to India not only on account of its bearing on the efficiency of the British Navy, but also through that fine service the Indian Marine, which had been raised to its present high state of efficiency under Admirals Bythesea, Hext and Goodridge, and had recently proved its value to the empire in South Africa and China.

### FAMINE RELIEFS.

A reduction of a quarter of a million is reported this week in the numbers under relief in British districts, the Native States also returning a decrease. The totals in the British districts now are—on relief works, something less than one and a-half millions ; on gratuitous relief, two and three-quarter millions ; of which the Central Province has only one-quarter million on relief works, but close on two millions in receipt of gratuitous relief.

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel A. F. Barrow, head of the Intelligence Department at Army Head-quarters, proceeds home immediately on sick leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel Masters, 2nd Central India Horse, officiates as Assistant Adjutant General, Presidency District, vice Colonel Money proceeding on leave.

Mr. G. V. Hunt, of the Behar Light Horse, son of Colonel Hunt, late of the Commissariat Department, has been selected for a commission in the Army.

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

General Baden-Powell engaged Grobler's rearguard all day on the 21st, and drove the enemy to the eastward of Pienaars River.

During the fight two advance guards galloped into each other and both lost heavily.

Colonel Spreckley and four men were killed and two officers and six men wounded.

The British casualties in General Buller's Force at Vauwykszlei on the 21st were seven killed and thirty wounded.

The correspondence found at Pretoria includes letters from Chief Justice Devill ers and the Afrikander leader Mr. Merriman denouncing the rottenness of the Kruger regime and urging reforms.

The papers in discussing the matter are unanimous that these letters remove the last doubts that existed as to the justice of the war.

### MR. LABOUCHERE'S LETTERS.

The Colonial Office publishes Mr. Labouchere's letters and also letters from Mr. Ellis and Mr. Clark (Members of Parliament) found in Pretoria, but beyond showing strong pro-Boer sympathies there is nothing noteworthy in them.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 24.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, August 23 :—

Mr. Labouchere's correspondence with President Kruger before the war began is the all absorbing topic at the present moment, dwarfing even the news from China or South Africa. The discussion of the subject has discovered some important matters which will probably lead to sensational developments. Among the letters published are several written to the Transvaal Consul in London, and in this correspondence several other Members of Parliament, besides Mr. Labouchere, are involved ; chief among these are Mr. John Ellis, Liberal Member for the Rushcliffe Division of Nottinghamshire, and the famous Dr. Clarke, Liberal Member for Caithnesshire and Leader of the pro-Boer agitation. Mr. Ellis, it appears, applied to a lady for details of the censorship of private letters and incidence of martial law.

Dr. Clarke's correspondence is even more astonishing. In letters to President Kruger and the late General Joubert, dated 29th September, 1899, he describes an interview that he had with Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, and asserted that he seemed to be inclined to climb down over the suzerainty question. Dr. Clarke also referred in terms of hope to the result of strong pro-Boer agitation in England.

The publication of these letters has caused a profound sensation, Dr. Clarke being the protagonist of the fresh development of the drama. He refuses to make any explanation. Conservatives and Liberal Unionists are furious and a large number of the other Party sympathises with them.

### THE RELIEF OF THE LEGATIONS.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 24.

The special correspondent of the "Englishman" wires from Peking, via Shanghai, August 14:—Peking was occupied to-day after a long and fatiguing forced night march. The Legations had been desperately attacked all night by the Boxers. They were very sorely pressed, and the relief column arrived in the nick of time. The Russian Contingent was the first to enter the Tartar City. The Sikhs, however, reached the Legations before the troops of any other nationality. When the Allied Forces reached Peking, the Boxers made a show of fighting. They kept up a furious fusillade, but the fire was ill-directed. They were soon driven from their positions. The scene when the British force reached the Legations was most affecting. The women wept for joy ; the men cheered frantically. To-morrow the Allies will attack the Summer palace.

The Hongkong Regiment will proceed north on the arrival of the 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Hongkong. Four British officers are required to complete its war complement of twelve. Lieutenants Ruckin and Hutchison, 22nd Bombay Infantry, have been attached to it, and two more Staff Corps Subalterns will probably be sent from India.

The Secretary of State has been informed that the medical arrangements made in India only provide for the requirements of the force sent from India, and do not include the requirements of the troops at China stations before the commencement of hostilities. The India Office has been asked to despatch immediately to India complete equipment for the four general hospitals of 500 beds each required for the China force. Lists of the medical stores required to re-stock the mobilisation reserve on account of the issues to the China force have been forwarded to the Home authorities for early replacement.

## NOTES FROM QUETTA.

QUETTA at present enjoys a delightful climate, the temperature varying between 69 and 96 degrees up to the middle of August. In the rainy months of June, July and August Quetta has an ideal climate. Indeed I do not see why it should not be accepted as one of the best western hill stations. There is a great abundance of fruit and all, except apples and pears, are delicious. Why these are not so good, I do not understand. Bad stocks, I fear. Peaches, grapes, apricots, nectarines, and every sort of stone fruit flourish. The air is drier and brighter than in the Bombay hill stations but is quite as dusty. Dust-storms sweep the roads, laying on just as much dust as they sweep off. The roads are consequently level and soft. There are miles of them, over which you can bicycle noiselessly without jars. Every morning they are watered to try to keep the dust within bounds, but it rises like the sun. It is only when Bombay people come away across the desert and feel the sand-blast that they learn to be thankful for the easy command they have of the magnificent Ghauts so close to them, sheltering from the dry winds and collecting the moisture that makes the country verdant for so many months of the year. Here certainly are running streams and babbling brooks, but the dust is everywhere with us and on us and on our papers, and the willow trees droop in sad rumination on the deluge that has been. Never was there a place so full of smells, varied and appalling ; drains contribute, and so do animals, and as if nature delighted to help in their abundance she cheerfully contributes gratuitously a fish plant with an absolutely putrid odour, which delights to spring up obstinately in garden walks. The pleasure of strolling in a garden where this odious weed flourishes is largely mixed with reminiscences of Byculla drying up after a flood of sewage and water. There was this year been a drought in and around Quetta. Metal does not rust or need oil here—the people do—and one's boots crinkle up, and books curl like a successful fringe. The people seem to like darkness, the windows are all covered with fine wire-netting, and the reason or excuse is that there is in July a plague of flies. Then they go to bed very early, and rise very late. I shall soon know if that can possibly tally with being healthy, wealthy and wise. Coming up here the dryness of the land could be well gauged ; beyond Ahmedabad the country looked as if covered with deep snow as in the depth of winter. The sand blast was like a snowstorm, through which the sun shone coldly. I have only seen a more dismal, sorrowful land in the south of Russia in an actual snow-storm.

The line beyond Ajmere had to be guarded against the sand, so heavily did it sweep along. I can only compare it to an invasion. Beyond Rewari junction, it took a whole night to haul the train 50 miles. To make things hum, an attack by dacoits was expected and armed police were on board. At Bhatinda there had been no rain for five years, the people told me, and most of the dwellers had vanished, wisely enough. The place once was a favorite residence for the rich of this part of the country, but they have all abandoned it. The houses were closed as in Matheran or Lanowli during the rains. The buildings were in the fine opulent Punjab fashion. The loss of some luggage in the train has set me thinking. There seems so little chance of recovering anything one loses—the station people laugh at the idea of expecting to find anything forgoten in a train—that it would not be a bad idea to treat the railway thief as we treat the house ramosi in Poona or elsewhere, pay him to be honest or to return what he steals. It would be far more satisfactory for the victim and still more so for the thief. He would get much more for refraining, or restoring, than he gets by selling his plunder. As it is one is helpless after a loss, no matter of what, and the wear and tear of temper and pen and ink shortens life. And the thief is very little better off than his victim, which is hardly fair

## THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

### YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 24.

At a meeting of the Supreme Council, to-day, replying to Sir Harnam Singh's question regarding the duties levied on Native Christians under the Court Fees Act, Mr. Rivaz said, the replies of all the local Governments had been received and the Government of India hoped to be able to formulate their decision on the subject at an early date.

Regarding the Census Bill Mr. Rivaz referred to Clause 14, which gives Local Governments power to charge the revenues of municipal and village bodies with the cost of enumeration and said this power was purely discretionary and Local Governments could be trusted to utilise it only in suitable cases and with moderation. He hoped that in the case of all the more important local bodies at least the amount of contribution would be amicably settled. As the Census, however, was a matter of public utility, it was desirable that provision should be made to meet all cases.

The measure was then passed unanimously.

The Limitation Bill was then passed, Mr. Rivaz, explaining that it was only to extend the limitation of the period during which suits might be brought by local bodies in encroachment cases to thirty years, the Madras courts having ruled that sixty years' limitation which applies to Crown lands does not hold good when land passes into the hands of a local body.

Mr. Raleigh then brought up the Bankers Books Bill, which, he said, was to enable Banks to prove entries in their books by means of certified copies, it having been discovered in Calcutta that the definition of term "Company" in the existing Act was too narrow to admit of this being always done. Since the Bill had been circulated, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce had submitted a second communication regarding the admission of foreign Banks to the provisions of the Bill. Government, however were still of opinion that the measure, as it stood, permitted such Banks to be notified to come in to the benefits of the Bill, and as the measure had been carefully drafted, by the Advocate-General he took upon himself the responsibility of asking that it should be proceeded as it stood.

The Bill was then passed unanimously and the Council adjourned to Friday, 5th October.

### INDIAN CROP RETURNS.

To-days crop returns show a continued improvement in the agricultural position throughout India. Bombay reports prospects good, famine conditions diminishing. Rajputana says the standing crops are generally good and pasturage now generally available. Central India reports condition of agricultural stock and pasturage improving everywhere. The Central Provinces complain of damages by flood in Wardha and Raipur and a break in the rains is much needed in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Betul and Chhindwara, but the prospects of crops generally are good in Narsingh and Betul. The Punjab reports prospects of the autumn crops on the whole favourable, but more rain is wanted in Shahpur. The North-West Provinces report says that in Eastern Rohilkhand, in most of the Oudh and Lower Doab Districts, in Gorakhpur and most of the Benares Division more rain is urgently needed for the autumn crops. Hyderabad reports agricultural prospects, hopeful throughout the Nizam's Dominions in the Singhagar district are expected. Bengal reports autumn crops and sugarcane generally very promising, but more rain is urgently required in Behar and north, central and part of south-west Bengal for transplantation of winter rice, which is being retarded.

### CHOLERA IN THE CANTONMENTS.

To-day's cholera returns show eight deaths in the Cantonments the Depot, Alwar Imperial Service Infantry having two more cases and one death ; while the 21st Bombay Infantry, the Eriupura Irregulars, the 19th Bengal Lancers, the 5th Bombay Cavalry, the 1st Bombay Lancers, the 19th Hussars, and the 28th P. I. all report cases.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine arrived Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Floria Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Singapore for Bombay on 23rd instant.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Broach 4 3-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... 98 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... 100 1-2
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loans ..... 109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers ..... 82 7-8
Bar Silver ..... 28 1-8

The sum of about £ 1,800,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £33,404,000 Increase £2,504,000 ; Public Deposits £10,400,000, Decrease £2,300,000 ; Other Deposits £41 200,000, Decrease £900,000 ; Other Securities £28,700,000, Decrease £1,400,000 ; Notes and Gold £21,200,000, Increase £3,200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

### B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Society was held on Thursday Mr. James MacDonald, one of the vice-presidents in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. J. J. Modi then read a paper B. C. I. on Sanjan, a Parsee Town on the B.Railway, "94 miles from Bombay."

After some discussion a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson and seconded by Mr. Karkaria, was passed to Mr. Modi for the interesting paper he had read.

The following is an abstract of the paper :—Sanjan is a town about 90 miles from Bombay, where the first band of Parsee refugees from Persia had settled in the year 720. The Bombay Gazetteer (Thana) says that is the Sindan of the Arab geographers of the tenth and eleventh centuries. According to Ebu Hankal Sindan is five days journey from Subara, which is identified with Sopara near Basse in. A "merilch," or a day's journey, according to Edrisi is 30 miles, so the distance between these two places would be 150 miles. But if Sindan and Subara were Sanjan and Sopara, the distance between the latter two is only about 50 miles. The distances given between other towns and by Ebu Hankal, Edrisi, and other geographers lead to show that the Sindan of the Arab geographers is the so-called Sindan of Outch and not Sanjan. The same seems to be the case with Subora which is identified with Sopara." Again Edrisi says that east of Sindan there is an island bearing the same name." If Sindan is Sanjan, we know as a matter of fact that there is no island on the east of Sanjan. References to Sindan in Macondi tend to show that we must look for his Sindan somewhere near Cambay and not in the Konkan. As to the question, who give to Sanjan its present name, it appears from the Kisseh-i-sanjan that it was the first Parsee settlers who gave it that name. They named their new colony Sanjan, perhaps from after a town of that name in Khorassan, their place of refuge after the first conquest. As similar modern instances of people naming their new colonies after the old towns of their mother-country we have names like New York and New England.

Coming to the second part of the paper, the Gazetteer says :—" In three Silhara grants of the 10th and 11th centuries, Sanjan is probably referred to under the name of Hanjaman." The Gazeteer does not give its reason for this statement, but two facts tend to show that the town of was Hanjaman referred to in the grants is Sanjan. Firstly, while the people of the county are generally referred to in the usual from of address in the grant, the town of Hanjaman is specially referred to as a separate colony. Secondly the people of that town are referred to as holy, as belonging to the "three classes" meaning thereby, the sacerdotal class. The word trivagara of the copperplates corresponds to the word thrayavan of the Avesta applied to the priestly class. Both the word mean three classes. They seem to refer to the three classes in which the sacerdotal class was divided. The word Hanjamana is the old Avestic form of the modern Persian Anjuman meaning an assembly. The Parsees probably called their new town by this name also because it was the place of assembly of all the refugees.

From the 11th to the 17th instant, 1 European, 11 East Indians, 26 Native Christians, 508 Hindus and 47 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 593 ; the death-rate being 68'1, and the mean for the ten previous years being 54'3. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 60, small-pox nil, measles 2, fevers 166, dysentery 102, diarrhœa 18, and other causes 245.

THE House of Commons is becoming "curiouser and curiouser" in the matter of costume, and the unconventional undress in which some members appear is enough to make Lord Beaconsfield turn in his grave. The fashion has invaded even the sacred precincts of the Treasury Bench. It is appropriate enough for the Secretary for India to introduce his Budget wearing a summerburnd and no waistcoat, but when it comes to the Chancellor of the Exchequer discarding his waistcoat and putting nothing in its place, and not even buttoning his coat, Mr. MacNeill, the guardian of Parliamentary order ought to look into the matter.

## ART AND LETTERS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

AMONG stories of adventure during the Boer war will be a volume by the Earl of Rosslyn, which Messrs. Blackwood and Co. will publish very shortly. The author had the luck to be "Twice Captured," from which fact the volume derives its title. The book is to be illustrated. If Mr. Steevens were living a book by him on the Boer war would probably be announced in the same publishers' new list. Instead of this there is the new volume of the memorial edition of Mr. Steevens's works. It will soon appear under the title of "Glimpses of Three Nations : London, Paris, and Berlin." The volume is edited by Mr. Vernon Blackburn.

Messrs. Methuen and Co. are to publish a volume, entitled, "The Indian Borderland," by Sir T. Holdich, K.C.I.E. The author, a well-known Anglo-Indian official of long and varied experience, purposes to give a general view of frontier rectifications and demarcations, not only on the Indian North-Western border, but also in the Perso-Afghan region, and in the mountains—"the roof of the world"—where three empires meet. There is room for a reference book on frontier delimitations since the end of Lord Lytton's viceroyalty.

The epochal book of the century, Darwin's "Origin of Species or means of Natural Selection," was published in 1859. The copyright in it will, therefore, soon expire. Under ordinary circumstances, a rush of more or less shoddy editions might be expected to follow. For which reason it is highly satisfactory to learn that Mr. Murry, the publisher of the work, has arranged to issue a half-crown edition of it before the end of the year. The price is low enough to bring the book within the reach of the man in the street. But cheapness will not be its only recommendation. It is intended that the type shall be as large, the paper as good, and the binding as tasteful as can possibly be provided for the money. The cheapened Darwin is to be presented in a form worthy of him.

Bookbuyers will be interested in the results of what is called the "net system." We shall soon hear from the Publishers' Association what the members think of it, and what steps, if any, they intend to take to extend the method. The Booksellers' Association, judging from the reports sent in by its constituents, is convinced that the system is a good one. On this subject it is in communication with the Publishers' Society, to which it has forwarded the abovenamed reports.

An article on King Alfred as a man of letters, by Mr. W. H. Draper, will appear in the August number of "The Antiquary," which will also contain a paper on Prisoners of War in England a Century Ago, by the Rev. G. N. Godwin.—In the August issue of the "Genealogical Magazine," a periodical in some respects akin to the foregoing, there is to be an illustrated article on the Arms of Capetown.

Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., have just brought out a new and cheaper edition of Mr. Henry W. Cave's "The Ruined Cities of Ceylon." The reduction in price of this edition has necessitated an illustrative process different to that of the former. Nevertheless, the collotypes here used are very well done, and give the reader a good idea of what the marvellous ruins of the Singhalese cities of two thousand years ago are like. The Ceylon Government, through its Archæological Commissioner, Mr. H. C. P. Bell, has done much in excavating the jungle clad remains of Anuradhapura, the ancient Buddhist city, whose remains cover an area rather more than twice that of modern London. One of the Princes of the Siamese Royal House is spending large sums of money upon the excavation of one of the great temples of the old city.

As the Shah of Persia will be here shortly, one might do worse than read his father's "Diary," an English translation of which was published by Mr. Murray. Some have said that that interesting and amusing work was not Nasr-ed-din's, but his secretaries'. As a matter of fact, it was dictated, night by night, by his Majesty. Johnson's Bozzy was not more punctual in recording his memories while they were fresh. Of all the illustrious personages whom the Persian Monarch met in Europe, none impressed him so favourably as the Queen of England. The Queen is fifty years old, and looks forty," said the Shah in his Diary. The Queen was more than fifty when he saw her. In his Majesty's entry about the Duke of Edinburgh, we read that "he has crow's eyes." That was the Persian way of saying that the Duke's eyes were blue-gray.

Mr. Bull and his wife—and his sisters and his cousins and his aunts—should feel flattered by their former visitor's description of them. For thus says the Shah in his Diary, immediately after his first sight of London : "It has most lovely women. The nobleness, the greatness, the gravity, and sedateness of the women and men shine out from their countenances. One sees and comprehends that they are a great people, and that the Lord of the Universe has bestowed upon them power and might, sense and wisdom and enlightenment. Thus it is that they have conquered a country like India, and hold important possessions in America and elsewhere in the world." Belgium appears to have been the only Continental country which the Shah regarded as being free in the English sense ; for, he writes, "Whatever the Belgian editors may write, they are in fear of no one."

The love of letters is hereditary in the Persian Royal family. Our coming visitor is very well read. He appreciates literature. But it is not so certain that he possesses the executive power of his father, who, by the way, was a clever painter, as well as proser and versifier. As a bard, Nasr-ed-din could make "the nightingale of the pen flutter round the full blown roses of the harem." No mere Western could stand up to him in that style—except, perhaps, Sir Edwin Arnold. The great-great-grand-father of the present Shah was a poet. And yet he kept a Poet Laureate. A rude critic and a humourist was this Laureate, as the following story shows. His Majesty had just finished some verses. So he sent for his Laureate. And his Majesty recited. "What think you of that ?" quoth the King of Kings. "May I be your sacrifice," was the reply," but I think your poem is rubbish." "Off with you," roared his outraged Majesty "take the donkey to the stables." Which the Poet Laureate did. After a while the King's wrath was somewhat assuaged. So he bethought him of giving the Laureate a second trial, but with a different set of verses. He recited. In the silence that followed, the Laureate got up and walked away. Where are you off to ?" said the King. "To the stable," the Laureate answered. This time the King of Kings became merry—though at his own expense.

Nearly twenty years ago a facsimile of "The Boke of St. Albans" was published by Mr. Stock. The same publisher is reissuing it with the date Mr. William Blades's original preface. The only fairly complete copy of the "Boke" seen this century is a bookseller's shop was sold many years ago to Mr. Quaritch for six hundred guineas. Only three perfect copies of the first edition are known to exist. One of them is in the Althorp Library. First issued at St. Albans in 1486, Dame Juliana Berners' "Boke" possesses a perennial interest for all students of English literature and of the history of printing in England.

It is probable that all which will ever be known about the authoress of "The Boke" is contained in the short memoir of her given in the Dictionary of National Biography. Dame Juliana must have been an inmate of Sopwell Nunnery, close to the Abbey of St. Albans. What she says in her "Boke" concerning hunting, hawking, and fishing, seems to imply that she was a lady of rank—who, like many a lady of her time, forsook the frivolities of the Court for the consolations of the religious life. The "Boke" enjoyed an amazing popularity throughout the sixteenth century. An authority on this subject has said that its "circulation for a long time vied and perhaps exceeded that of every other contemporary production of the press of lesser eminence than Holy Writ."

The ruinous effect which the war has had on the publishing trade is shown by the fact that in a well-known seaside resort on the south coast—and no doubt in other towns also—a leading bookseller is offering recently published six-shilling novels at 2s. 10 1-2d. His list contains well-known novels by Conan Doyle, Sarah Grand, H. G. Wells, Gertrude Atherton, Adeline Sargeant, Edna Lyall, Stephen Crane, Olive Schreiner, Mrs. Oliphant, Rolf Boldrewood, Haldon Hill, W. J. Dawson, and Katharine S. Macquoid. All these novels were issued at six-and-long ago at 6s. ; and, even deducting the discount, one would not expect to get them for less than 4s. 6d. But they are offered in large numbers for 2s. 10 1-2d., and a long list of 3s. 6d. novels for 1s. 8d.

Of the total sales, nearly an eighth part goes to that veteran, Mr. Sydney Cooper, R.A., who, at the age of ninety-seven, is making an income by his brush which must be the envy of many. As might have been expected, the small picture has done vastly better than the large one. Out of Gallery IX., which the council now devotes exclusively, in quality and price, to the middle-class buyer, no fewer than seventy-three pictures have been purchased, at prices ranging from three guineas upwards. The large canvases, the landscapes, and the figure subjects which absorbed the best talent of the year, have all gone back, a sorry procession, to the studios. What becomes of them is one of those conundrums to which there is no answer. Many go round the provinces, and a certain number are sold at greatly reduced prices. Some are turned with their faces to the wall to rest in shadow till a reputation—and a market—have been made, and not a few, when the pinch comes, are the foundation upon which is reared the masterpiece of next season !

Messrs. George Bell and Sons have added to their series in Great Masters of Painting a study of "Donatello," by Hope Rea. A good deal of industry has gone to the making of the book, but the author has no gift of critical insight, and no new illumination is shed upon the well known facts of Donatello's career. It was not to be expected that the editor could maintain the high level of Stevenson's "Velasquez," and we must be grateful for a charming little volume which contains a very full catalogue of Donatello's achievement, and many beautiful reproductions of his finest works.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### MEETING AT POONA.

### THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.)

POONA, AUG. 24.

THE Council met at Poona to-day, when there were present :—His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding ; the Honourable Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S ; the Honourables Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., I.C.S., the Advocate General, Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai, Messrs. F. S. P. Lely, I.C.S., Shripad Anant Chhatre, Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A., LL.B., Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., J. Tate, M. Inst. C.E., H. F. Aston, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Meherban Sardar Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, Messrs. Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, H. Batty, M.A., I.C.S., P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A., Silas Meyer Moses, William Greaves, D. McIver, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C.I.E., and A. F. Woodburn.

### THE LATE MR. NUGENT.

His Excellency the Governor said : Before our proceedings open, I hope I may be permitted to detain you for one moment while I say a few words in reference to the great loss which this Presidency has sustained by the death of the Hon. Mr. Nugent Mr. Nugent was a gentleman of great ability of unflagging industry and of the highest personal character, and Bombay loses in him a public servant whom the Presidency will long regret. Mr. Nugent's genuine kindness of heart was apparent to all who had the privilege of his personal friendship, and he united with that kindness of heart, a determination and an absolute fearlessness of disposition in the conscientious discharge of what he regarded as his public duties. Personally, I have to lament in Mr. Nugent the loss of one whom I had already come to look upon as a valued friend as well as a trusted Councillor, and I feel quite convinced that there are many gentlemen in this hall who will entirely coincide with me in both those views of his character. Mr. Nugent died in the discharge of public duties. We cannot help feeling that to the discharge of those public duties he sacrificed both his health and his life. All that we can do is to place on record our deep appreciation of his public services and public spirit manifested during the term of many long years, and profound regret for his loss, and our deep sympathy with those members of his family from whom in this life he has parted.

After the questions had been disposed of the Financial Statement was presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Monteath. It bore the signature of the late Mr. Nugent and read :—

Mr. Monteath, in presenting the Budget Statement, said a melancholy interest attached to it, as it was, what might be termed, a posthumous work of the late Mr. Nugent, and was probably the last of his work which will be seen by the public. The speaker paid a great tribute to the merits of the deceased member and proceeding said it would save time if the Financial Statement were taken as read. It contained within itself all the explanation which could be needed and he could do nothing by way of further elucidation. On the only previous occasion on which he had the honour of attending what usually was called the Budget Meeting of Council, several honourable members generously admitted that the position called for sympathy rather than criticism as they had gone from bad to worse and were now in the very depth of financial embarrassment. They might, perhaps, even excite compassion.

This statement deals as usual with the final Accounts of the year 1898-99 with the Revised Estimates of 1899-1900, and with the Budget Estimates of 1900-1901 concerning the transactions which under the financial arrangements with the Government of India have been placed under the control of this Government. The provincialised services have been described in Appendix A.

The Allenated Revenue transactions mentioned in this Statement are mere book adjustments and balance themselves on both sides of the account.

The figures throughout represent thousands of rupees.

2. The year 1898-99, which was the second year of the current Provincial Contract, opened and closed with balances of 5,00 and 15,04 respectively, both these balances being as Honorable Members will have supplied by special grants from the Government of Indian. The total revenue of the year, inclusive of an aggregate Imperial contribution of 48,75 for grants in aid of plague expenditure and Provincial resources, amounted to 61,62 as compared with 4,29,98 and 4,62,64 entered in the Budget and Revised Estimates. The ordinary revenue showed a moderate improvement over that of the preceding year. Measures of famine relief, which were unavoidably continued in several districts till late in 1898, and operations in connection with the plague, which included large subventions to local bodies in aid of their outlay, caused an expenditure—direct as well as indirect—of 41,90. Inclusive of this sum, the total expenditure amounted to 4,51,86 against 4,29,19 and 4,52,64 anticipated in the Budget and Revised Estimates. If we exclude on the one side the expenditure on account of the two calamities, plague and famine, and on the other the special Imperial contributions referred to above, the ordinary revenue and expenditure aggregated 4,12,87 and 4,09,68 respectively. This small surplus of 3,19 was an improvement upon the Budget estimate of 1,84 and was only attained by rigorous economies of expenditure.

3. In the Budget of 1899-1900 the revenue and expenditure were estimated at 4,34,71 and 4,49,71 respectively, and the Provincial Account which opened with a balance of 15,04 as explained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of last year's Financial Statement, was estimated to close with a balance of nil. It was proposed to reserve 6,00 to build up the balance and 40 for unforeseen charges, and to spend 5,97 on urgent needs, chiefly public works and educational building grants. But the rapid development of 5,97 had to be recalled, and orders enjoining strict economy in all directions were issued in August 1899 when the signs of the failure of the monsoon grew ominous. There has been a very serious falling off in the ordinary revenue under every important head. The decreases in the Stamps, Excise, Income-tax and Forest revenues have been considerable, while the suspensions of land revenue have been on an unprecedented scale. The recurrence of famine within an interval of less than three years from the last famine, and its intensity over an unexampled area entailed, for the saving of the people, expenditure far in excess of the resources of this Government and Government of India were accordingly compelled to undertake as Imperial all direct charges on relief measures, which are estimated as 1,09,70. In addition to this relief and the Imperial grant (13,43) in aid of direct plague charges, an assignment of 97 to Provincial Funds has been made in the Revised so as to close the Provincial Account with a zero balance.

A small alteration in the contract assignment is due to the transfer of the charges of the Plague Research Laboratory from the Provincial to the Imperial charges of the Government Observatory Colaba, have also been transferred to the Imperial Treasury. Temporary financial aid has been given to several local bodies whose resources are exhausted.

The total revenue and expenditure are now estimated at 4,28,09 and 4,43,13 respectively. If the Imperial assignments referred to above and the indirect famine charges (8,00) and all plague charges (17,43) be left out of account the ordinary revenue is expected to fall short of the ordinary expenditure by 23,58. It is difficult to imagine the chaos that would have, under the combined attack of famine and plague, befallen our fortunes, had we been unable to obtain the powerful and generous assistance of the Government of India.

The indirect famine charges referred to above are incurred on account of—

(a additions to administrative establishments in the Revenue, Police, Medical, and other Departments ;

(b) compensation to Government servants for dearness of provisions ;

(c) extra travelling allowances and contingencies for existing offices, including increased cost of diets in jails and hospitals ;

(d) famine grass operations conducted by the agency of the Forest Department, which, however, receives full credit on the revenue side of the account in making over the grass to the revenue authorities, the net loss being eventually booked as a direct famine charge ;

(e) public works undertaken in consequence of the occurrence of famine, but not directly for the employment of famine-stricken people and therefore not treated as relief works.

4. The Budget of 1900-1901, which opens and closes with a balance of nil, has been framed on the assumption that the current rains will be normal. With every desire to meet our liabilities we have found it impossible even without taking account of the direct charges of famine expenditure to avoid a deficit of 33,40.

The Imperial Treasury have undertaken the enormous burden of direct famine relief at an estimated cost of 2 47,92, and have made an assignment of 33,40 to cover our deficit. In this assignment may be included 17,71 for plague charges and 9,30 for indirect famine charges. On the assumption that cessations on account of plague and famine be discounted, the ordinary revenue still falls short of the ordinary expenditure by 7,71. No provision has been made for grants to local bodies in aid of their plague expenditure pending consideration of the proposals of District officers on the subject. It is obvious that in this position it has been necessary to cut and pare our administration to the quick ; and we are compelled regretfully to omit provision for numerous urgent wants, which the people in happier circumstances might well seem indispensable necessities.

ment before us speaks as if that were the only test, for we are told :—"No person will be compelled for the discharge of arrears of revenue either to borrow upon the necessity of or to part with his lands." This statement requires fuller explanation. I pass on to

THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION

under which we find it stated in the Financial Statement before us at page 11 that considerable savings were effected last year owing to the absence of officers on leave and other causes. It may be presumed that the duties of the officers on leave were performed by some body and that they were not in abeyance. As a fact, they were performed by members of the Provincial Service in the Educational Department on smaller allowances than those paid to the permanent incumbents. And this raises a question of some importance—whether some of these appointments could not be held permanently by members drawn from the Provincial Service instead of by those brought from England. For instance, the Chair of Mathematics has fallen vacant in Elphinstone College owing to the retirement of Prof. Hathornthwaite. During his absence that Chair has been filled by a Native gentleman about whose Mathematical attainments those competent to know and judge in such matters have expressed high opinions. It is said, however, that Government propose to bring out a gentleman from England for the place. Now, I am the last to under value the benefits accruing to the cause of higher education from scholars brought out from England. Knowing as I do how much I owe myself to them, I will not either in this place or elsewhere maintain that Professorships in our colleges should be held by natives only. My own opinion is and it is an opinion which was held strongly by one for whose memory I have the highest respect—by the late Mr. Justice Telang—that for such Chairs as those of English Literature, of History and Political Economy, of Logic and Moral Philosophy we must have scholars of ability—of the ability and attainments for instance, of the present Director of Public Instruction and the present Principals of Elphinstone College and the Deccan College—brought out from England. But the same cannot be said of other Chairs—especially of

THE CHAIR OF MATHEMATICS,

when natives of India have shown a talent for that branch of learning. I hope that Government will move on in this matter. At any rate, I have faith that it will move on. There was a time—scarcely 15 years now—when it was believed that Chairs of Sanskrit should be held by European scholars, knowing Latin, Greek and German in addition to Sanskrit. More liberal views have prevailed since and that orthodox view is no longer held. I hope the same will be the case as to the Chairs of Mathematics in our Colleges. Before concluding, I may be allowed to express a sincere hope that better times than those the Presidency has gone through since 1897 will enable it to recover from the sad effects of plague and famine. The people have already received marked proofs of the earnest desire of your Excellency to identify yourself thoroughly with their well-being during the period during which their destinies will be committed to your care. The people have suffered much and borne much with patience. Patience, it is said, worketh experience and experience hope, and may it not be said that there is something more than the patient suffering of the people which is fitted to bring the grace and bounty of providence over to their side once more. Dark as the experiences we have gone through are, there is a ray of brightness. The willingness and the zeal with which officials have worked to save the people—examples of heroic devotion to duty shown by them amidst the most trying of times—the self-sacrificing exertions of many non-officials, and especially of Christian missionaries, a class that is at times misunderstood, but which had shown during this crisis that it is worthy of its Master by the self-denying manner in which most of its class have worked to feed the hungry and save the dying—the charity which has poured in from such countries as England and America and others—all these are so many prayers of the faithful that go up to Heaven for this stricken Presidency. And when one contemplated it all, in all seriousness, one may well say that after all our lapses and frailties human sympathy is growing, not waning, and that the unity of the human race to which we are by the wisest of men taught to look forward cannot be and is not a delusion.

The Chief of Inchalkaranji next spoke
The Hon'ble Mr. Ghokale next spoke.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said that the present state of the Bombay exchequer was brought about by the inadequacy of assignment by the Imperial to Provincial Government, acknowledged the liberality of the Government of India in carrying out the policy enunciated by Lord Curzon for saving life during famine, and referred to the rigidity in the system of collection of land revenue, which, he maintained, reduced the ryot to a chronic state of indebtedness. At the time of passing the Bombay Revenue Act 1876 he predicted that this Act would result in over-assessment not because of the desire of officials but of the system to be brought into operation. He quoted the Deccan Agriculturist Act and illustrated, adding, Gujarat must be included with the Deccan. If such inclusion is not necessary how could the people have been reduced to absolute distress and starvation in that province by one famine. Asked that allegations that are being constantly made might lead the Government to enquire into the condition of the agricultural people with a view to ascertain whether it was well or ill founded.

The Hon'ble Mr. Moses next spoke followed by he Hon'ble Messrs. Desai, Rahimtoola, Petit, and Parekh.

MR. MOSES' SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses said : Your Excellency,—In the first place, I cannot but express my deepest regard and sympathy in conjunction with my honourable colleagues, at the terrible loss which this Council and the Bombay Presidency have sustained by the untimely death of your colleague, the late Hon. Mr. Nugent, the framer of the Budget which we have met to-day to discuss. It is very sad indeed, that he is not here to take part in its consideration. At this juncture, when the state of the finances are in such an unsatisfactory condition, your Excellency's Government can ill-afford to lose the valuable services of such an astute financier, so wise a councillor and so able an administrator. I therefore beg to offer my heartfelt sympathy to Governments and his family.

THE BUDGET.

I have gone through the Budget very carefully. The figures bear testimony to the great tact and discrimination shown by its framer under the most trying and exceptional circumstances, when the country is impoverished under the two intermittent years of famine. To make suitable provision for the extraordinary expenditure for famine and the plague would have baffled the calculations of the ablest financiers; but the late Mr. Nugent with his usual financial acumen was able to cope successfully with such an almost unprecedented position. I could not help noticing that whilst practising economy in all possible directions, he allowed none of the department to be seriously reduced or lose their efficiency. Therefore taking all considerations into account, I may be allowed to state that it is a very presentable Budget. Our thanks are chiefly due to the Imperial Government for coming forward most liberally to our support by undertaking the enormous burden of famine relief works of about two-and-half crores of rupees, and having made an assignment of Rs. 33,40,000 to cover our deficit. This the late Mr. Nugent gratefully acknowledges in his concluding remarks on the Budget. The collection of land revenue which is the backbone of our finances, has been very satisfactory, considering the distress which has prevailed throughout the Presidency. Rs. 37,71,000 has been collected, which is Rs. 1,40,000 more than was anticipated in the revised Estimate. I am sure the Government have been lenient in their collection and I fully believe in the statement of the Budget "that the policy of the Government is to spare the poor but to lay the well to-do under just contribution." I, however noticed with pain, that some of the

OVER-ZEALOUS KARKUNS

of Mamlatdars have exceeded their authority in unlawfully forcing open houses in the absence of the occupants, carrying away their goods and chattels in order to pay the debt due to Government. In some cases even more flagrant lawlessness has been practised. I refer to the statement by these karkuns of the famine allowances and doles handed to them for distribution to the poor people, presumably, for the satisfaction of the ryots debts to Government. I am glad however to see, that these offenders were brought to justice and punished according to law. I hope strict orders have since been issued to the Collectors to exercise more vigilance and care in order to stop such illegal and unwarrantable hardships on the part of their subordinates. There is no doubt that taking advantage of the present situation some well-to-do sowcars and zamindars endeavour to evade paying the taxes to them, I say that the strong arm of the law should be applied to enforce the payment of these just dues. On the other hand for the poor ryots who are destitute I beg to

GRAVE THE INDULGENCE OF GOVERNMENT

to allow them more time, and not to press them unnecessarily for their arrears of taxes until they (the ryots) have gathered and realised the harvest. This will take some months to accomplish. Your Excellency has lately accompanied H. E. the Viceroy through the famine districts and you have seen for yourself the abject poverty and distress which baffles description into which the poor agriculturists and others have been thrown in consequence of the famine. They have lost their cattle and indeed their all. I would, therefore, most respectfully ask your Lordship's Government to stretch every point, in their power, towards helping them to replenish their herds of cattle or providing them with the means of purchasing cattle and seeds. I am sure they will repay you the advance when they are again prosperous; for one can easily imagine that it is not possible for those poor people to reap a good harvest mainly with manual labour. This allowance, in my humble opinion, should take precedence over all other demands upon your Excellency's Government. My Lord, you are aware how anxious we all were this year, when the approach of the monsoon was unusually delayed but is has come at last with great vigour all over the parched-up country and has enabled the cultivator to start agricultural operations again, but it is useless ignoring the fact, that there is yet a wide gulf between us and prosperity, and that we shall hardly be able to assure ourselves of a prosperous harvest until September or October next, when the late rains will, or should have fallen. I therefore beg to remind you of the words of our Royal Poet in saying: "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it" so that should the rain unhappily fail us later on, or should it be excessive so as to damage the crops, then our bright hopes will be dashed to atoms and scattered to the winds. Let us therefore, fervently pray, that the rain which has so auspiciously commenced will terminate seasonably and thus allow the cultivators "to reap their harvest in joy" and may the terrible reality of famine so long experienced disappear from the land and prosperity once more smile on India.

RAILWAYS.

My Lord, the expenditure side of the Budget to my mind does not call for serious alterations, in view of the fact that this year's Budget shows a large deficit which is to be made good by the Imperial Exchequer. But there is one enterprise which requires fostering more than any other in the Presidency, it is that of railway extension. The past experience of Government must have convinced them of these benefits. Besides opening up the country, developing its resources and giving facilities to travelling railways have proved valuable agencies to convey food-grains, &c., to the famine-stricken districts with much greater dispatch than it is possible to do with the primitive mode of conveyance by bullock-carts, &c. I hope, therefore, whenever our finances will permit we shall be able to extend our railway wherever they are most needed and to encourage private enterprises in making for such extensions. With these remarks, I beg to conclude.

MR. RAHIMTULLA.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said :—Your Excellency, I will join my voice with that of the other members in deploring the sad loss sustained by the Presidency in the untimely death of the Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent. When the financial statement for the current year reached us and we read the following words :—"There would be small advantage in attempting to forestall such account of the famine operations as it will fall to the lot of my successor to place before this Council in August, 1901," we little thought that the hand which penned this reference to his successor would become cold so soon, and that that very statement would have to be submitted to this Council by his successor.

Speaking of the Budget, one feels that with the hands of Government tied down by heavy expenditure, consequent upon the calamities which have befallen the Presidency, it would hardly be opportune to offer suggestions for more liberal contributions towards objects of great public utility. The only subject to which I will refer to-day is, the provision made for building grants-towards Secondary and Primary Schools.

I observe that Rs. 15,000 have been provided for this purpose on page 125 of the detailed estimates as the total outlay which Government propose to incur in the course of the current year. This is of course totally inadequate having regard to the requirements of the Presidency. I should like to refer here to the visit which your Excellency's predecessor paid to the Primary Schools of Bombay. Although the Joint Schools Committee have been endeavouring to do their best to locate the schools in suitable buildings, they have not, for obvious reasons, succeeded to the extent they desire. As a result of H. E. Lord Sandhurst's visit, the Bombay Municipal Corporation took up this question in earnest, and at the instance of the Honble Mr. Mehta, set aside a sum of Rs. 50,000 for that year as a nucleus of a fund for providing more sanitary accommodation for the Primary Schools of Bombay. The Government were then approached for building grants, and although his Excellency the Governor was very anxious to meet the Corporation in a liberal spirit, untoward circumstances prevented his doing so. This is perhaps not the time when an effort in that direction would lead to better results, but I wish your Excellency would bear the subject in mind, and at the first favourable opportunity bring about an arrangement with the Corporation by which the Primary Schools of Bombay could be located in premises of a more suitable character. I should like to point out that the funds raised to commemorate the services of H. E. Lord Harris remain idle, on account of the delay in the payment by Government of their promised contribution towards the building. It has been decided to utilize the fund for the construction of a building for Primary Schools in Bombay, the site for which was allotted so long ago as 1896. If during this time the promised Government contribution, amounting to Rs. 13,500 only had been paid, the work of construction would have commenced at once. I trust Government will pay the amount as early as possible. The reason why I take this opportunity to bring the subject prominently to your Excellency's notice is that in the near future a most favourable opportunity will arise which I think should be availed of. I refer to the operations of the Improvement Trust. Your Excellency is aware that the City Trust is acquiring properties for bringing about the desired improvements in the city. After constructing streets and leaving open spaces, a large area of vacant land will be offered for sale to the public in the various localities which the Trust improves. Government have already availed themselves of the opportunity for making adequate provision for Police quarters by inserting several sections on the subject in the Act itself. Suitable Police accommodation no doubt deserves consideration, but I think the location of Primary Schools in sanitary buildings is a matter of even greater importance. As a matter of fact, the want of suitable buildings for the Primary Schools of Bombay is recognised by every one interested in the question. I am strongly of opinion that the time has come when an earnest effort should be made to bring about an arrangement by which suitable sites could be obtained from the Improvement Trust, and buildings specially constructed thereon for the accommodation of Primary Schools in the city. I know that financially the hands of Government are tied, and that at present they could not make adequate provision for the purpose. The Corporation is also in a similar position financially, but I think, looking to the great importance of the subject, and having regard to the fact that immediate contribution is not needed, a suitable arrangement might be brought about which would give Bombay what it badly wants viz., sanitary school houses. I observe from the Budget estimates that although Rs. 10,000 were provided under the heading "Building Grants" for the year 1899-1900, the revised estimates show a provision of Rs. 1,04,500. I believe this was due to the fact that Government, finding they could spare more money for this important object, did so in the revised estimates. However this may be, I do not hesitate to urge upon Government to consider this work as one very essential and urgent, and to provide every year the requisite funds for the purpose. Your Excellency will lay Bombay under a deep debt of gratitude if you would, during your term of office, settle the preliminaries and lay the foundation of providing more healthy school houses for the children of the capital city of the Presidency.

MR. PETIT.

The Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Petit, said: Your Excellency,—Last year's Budget was described by its sponsor as an object of melancholy contemplation; the description was brief but apt; such being the case I am at a loss for words which so well describe the present Budget showing as it does, an opening deficit of Rs. 33,40,000. Turn where you will in the statement before us, we find with wearying persistency revenue decreased and expenditure increased by the joint evils of plague and famine. Such a state of affairs renders criticism superfluous if not indeed impertinent. It is a candid confession of abject poverty, nay of absolute bankruptcy, and, had it not been for the liberal help of the Government of India, Bombay would have had to close its doors. Such help, so freely and ungrudgingly given calls for the hearty appreciation of every dweller in this vast presidency and merits the full acknowledgments of this Government. One bright feature in the statement is the decrease in the income derived from

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proving as it does to my mind that the twin calamities of plague and famine have not had any demoralizing effect upon the people; for I have carefully studied the police reports during this period of unutterable distress and I have been struck by the fact that there has not been any appreciable increase in crime. It is an axiom that famine leads to crime, in this instance that axiom has been falsified. This happy result is I am firmly convinced owing in a great measure to the excellent arrangements made by this government for the liberal and prompt help of those in distress—no arrangements so carefully thought out and so conscientiously executed that crime was not of necessity appealed to as a last resource. Of course it would be unjust to ignore the fact that the people themselves are deserving of the highest praise in suffering so heroically the dire distress which has fallen upon them. From personal observation I can testify to the admirable arrangements for distributing food to the aged, to the infirm and to the children in the famine camps. I can testify to arrangements almost paternal for affording prompt attention to the sick and for providing work for the able-bodied. I am tempted to make these remarks firstly in justice to the memory of the man who so ably conceived those relief measures and who so unflinchingly saw those measures carried out, secondly to counteract, if possible, the

LURID AND EXAGGERATED REPORTS

of distress willfully neglected, which have appeared in unexpected places. I am sure that the money so liberally advanced by the Government of India has been used for the purpose for which it was intended and that no deserving case was willfully neglected. It is gratifying to note that Government intends recovering its advances in a way that shall not press too severely upon the cultivators, and I trust I am not out of order in suggesting for the consideration of Government the advisability of establishing agricultural banks where money might be obtained at a moderate rate of interest, say 9 per cent, seeing that the rate usually charged by the village money-lender varies from 50 to 75 per cent per annum. The enterprise is too large for private concerns but I am convinced that the results would be profitable to the Government and beneficial to the cultivator. I am sorry to see that the education grants are not on a very liberal scale and I trust that as the year advances and prospects improve a substantial addition will be made for technical education more especially with a view to get the ryot to improve his antiquated methods.

There is one point in the statement which calls for comment of an unflattering description, I allude to the attempts of well-to-do people to shirk the payment of their just dues to Government while their poorer brethren are paying cheerfully when possible; such conduct is highly reprehensible and I am glad to see that Government intends pressing for payment by compulsory processes from such persons whilst on the other hand they have decided to treat the poor liberally.

THE LATE MR. NUGENT.

You Excellency,—I cannot close my remarks without alluding to the loss of our financial member: such a loss at this juncture is almost appalling in its severity. To him is due the conception of measures which have robbed famine of half its terrors; he gave his whole soul to their execution, and, with unflinching courage, with unwearying energy, often in spite of ill-health he infused life and energy into the hearts of all officers working under him, so that the work was carried on with enthusiasm. Now that that work has been crowned with success and a brighter day has dawned upon us, by the bitter irony of fate he has been snatched from our midst and others will reap where he has sown. But not even death can rob him of that full measure of praise which will always be accorded him by a grateful people. We shall miss the genial humour and sparkling wit with which he was wont to enliven our debates; and above all shall we miss the wisdom founded upon long experience and exceptional natural abilities which gave a vital force to every measure with which he was connected. To us the non-official members of this council his death is a matter of personal grief, but to your Excellency's Government his loss must be almost irreparible. I desire to place on record my appreciation of his rugged and sturdy independence, of his kind and genial heart. A man among men, he knew his duty and did it without fear and without favour, and his work as financial member of this Council, always of the highest order, will be a beacon light for others who may succeed him in this Assembly.

The meeting adjourned to Saturday.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

INTERPOLLATIONS BY THE HON'BLE MR. PAREKH.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked :—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) what is the number of tanks in the five districts of Gujarat in respect of which Government received himayat on fields; (b) how many of these are in good order and how many of them have become wholly or partially silted up or are otherwise out of repairs; (c) whether Government are taking any measures to place those that are out of repairs in good order; and (d) when are they likely to be restored to order?

His Excellency the President replied :—There are altogether 8,840 tanks in the five districts of Gujarat, in respect of which Government receive himayat. Of these 600 in Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach and some in Kaira have lately been repaired. Government are unable to state the exact number requiring repair. Measures have been, and are being, taken to place these tanks in repair. The expenditure on them in the five years ending 1895-1900 is detailed in the statement laid on the table. In addition to the expenditure shown in that statement large sums have been, and are being expended from the Imperial grant under 33, Famine Relief on the repair and improvement of tanks in Gujarat, some of which are used for irrigation. Provision of Rs. 10,000 for the Ahmedabad District and Rs. 13,910 for the Surat and Broach Districts have been made in the current year's Irrigation Budget for expenditure on tank repairs. Government are unable to say when all the tanks will be restored to order.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh asked :—Will Government be pleased to state what was the mortality during each of the last six months in the districts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira Broach and Surat, respectively?

His Excellency the President replied :—The information asked for by the honourable member will be found in the statement laid on the table.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked :—Will Government be pleased—(a) to give the number of acres and the amount of Government assessment of lands in the District of Broach forfeited for non-payment of Government dues during the year ending the 31st of July 1899; (b) to state, if any, how much of such lands has been put up to auction sale; and (c) if so, how much of such lands was sold away and how much remained unsold?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath replied :—(a) The following information, which will shortly be published in book form, is given in answer to the question :—753 acres, 27 gunthas assessed at Rs. 3,180-3-0. (b and c) Government have no information of the area put up for sale, but up to July 31, 1899, 114 acres had been actually sold.

The Honourable Mr. Parekh asked :—Will Government be pleased to state—(1) how many attachments of moveable properties for the recovery of the Government land revenue demands were made in the district of Broach during the year ending the 31st of July 1899 under orders of—(a) the Collector, Assistant and Deputy Collectors; (b) the Mamlatdars; and (c) by Mamlatdars' Karkuns and village officers without orders from superior officers; (2) the extent of lands in respect of which the Government demands were due; and (3) the amounts of such demand?

The Honourable Mr. Monteath replied :—The following information which will shortly be published in due course is given in answer to the question :—Fifty-seven orders of attachment in all were passed. The amount of the Government demand was Rs. 9,852-1-9. Under the orders of Government no karkuns or village officers are competent to make attachments without special sanction. Government are reluctant in the present pressure of work to call on the Collector for a special return embodying the remainder of the information required by the honourable member.

The Honourable Mr. Parekh asked :—Will Government be pleased to state how many notices threatening forfeiture and the distraint of moveable property in respect of the arrears of the land revenue demand for the year 1899-1900 were issued in the districts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahal, Kaira, Broach and Surat, respectively?

The Honourable Mr. Monteath replied :—Government are not aware that any notices specially threatening forfeiture and distraint of moveable property were issued. If the honourable member refers to the usual notices of demand in the prescribed form the numbers were as follows :—Ahmedabad 20,044, Panch Mahals 1,037, Kaira 81,492, Broach 17,955, Surat 16,640. The Collector of Kaira states that the largeness of the number in that district was due to indiscriminate issue by Mamlatdars without orders.

The Honourable Mr. Parekh asked :—Will Government be pleased to state in how many cases the attachments of moveable properties and immoveable properties were issued, what were the total demands for which they were issued and what were the amounts that were recovered by such attachments in respect of the Government demands for the year 1899-1900 in the districts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach and Surat, respectively?

The Honourable Mr. Monteath replied :—A statement containing the information required by the honourable member so far as it is at present available is placed on the table.

The Honourable Mr. Parekh asked :—Will Government be pleased to state (a) how much lands have been forfeited for the non-payment of Government demands for 1894-1900 in the districts of Ahmedabad Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach and Surat respectively; (b) whether any alienated lands have been forfeited; and (c) if so, how much?

The Honourable Mr. Monteath replied :—No land has been forfeited in the Panch Mahals for non-payment of the Government demand for 1899-1900. In Kaira 1,62,952 acres were formally forfeited, but the Collector reported that in not a single case did the holder allow sale to be completed. In Surat 307 cases were forfeited. The Collectors of Broach and Ahmedabad have not supplied definite information, but the latter states that the forfeited lands are being restored—presumably because the Assessment has been paid. In Broach 324 acres of alienated lands have been forfeited; no alienated land has been forfeited in the other districts.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked :—Will Government be pleased to state whether in the district of Broach orders about forfeitures of occupancies are passed by the Collector or by the Deputy or Assistant Collector and whether they are merely entered in the village register and are not communicated to the parties whose interests are forfeited?

The Honourable Mr. Monteath replied :—In the district of Broach orders for forfeiture of occupancies are passed either by the Collector or Assistant or Deputy Collector. The answer to the latter part of the honourable member's question is in the negative. It appears that under an erroneous order certain holdings were entered in the village registers as forfeited without intimation of the fact being given to persons interested, but the mistake was rectified on coming to the notice of the Collector.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked :—Will Government be pleased to state whether the Mamlatdar of Mehmedabad has not issued to patels of villages under him letters as follows or to similar effect :—"You have combined with the people and have not paid the Government assessment. You should show cause in writing why a report for suspending you should not be made to the Collector. You should know that the Patel of Sahunj has been suspended"?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath replied :—Government have no knowledge on the point. Where there was reason to suspect conspiracy or default on the part of patels, who were in a position to pay the Government assessment without undue hardship to themselves, the Mamlatdar's action was proper.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh asked :—Will Government be pleased to state whether the Mamlatdars in the district of Broach have not under the order of the Collector issued printed circulars to village officers directing them to impress upon the ryots that if any lands were forfeited for non-payment of Government demand, they would not be returned to them free but that they would be sold by auction and transferred to the highest bidder?

The Hon. Mr. Monteath replied :—The Collector of Broach finding that well-to-do Persons were withholding their revenue in the belief that if lands were forfeited they would be restored on payment of the dues issued a circular to the effect that if the holdings were declared forfeited the holders would have no claim over them, that the holdings would be put to auction and sold to the highest bidder and that payments should not be delayed on false expectations. On the strength of the circular several Mamlatdars issued printed instructions to village officers.

The Honourable Mr. Parekh asked :—(1) Has the attention of Government been called to the statements to the following effect in the letter under the signature of "Gujarati" appearing in the "Times of India" of the 4th and 18th July :—(a) that persons whose Government demands had remained unpaid were called to the village of Koodsad and were beaten by one Chhaganlal, a karkun in the Mamlatdar's Katcheri; (b) that such articles as wearing apparel, bedding, plough, carts and the grain required for the maintenance of the agriculturist's family were attached and that such attached articles were left for a long time at the village chora; (c) that in the case of one Purshotam Dullabh, a Koli cultivator of Ooba in Ransot, attachment was levied on his house in his absence, his plough was attached and taken away, his wife was made to part with her ornaments which were of small value, that she was made to change her clothes in the presence of the officers, that she and her child were then made to leave the house, that it was then closed under the orders of the officers and an iron bar was fixed against the door and that after this his lands were ordered to be sold; (d) that in addition to attachments and sales of moveable properties the sheds in which some of the occupants dwelt were sold away; (e) that the revenue karkuns with Talatis and Patels went to villages, removed people (including persons suffering from illness) from their houses, closed the doors and had iron bars put to them to prevent the doors from being opened and that a person was not allowed to return to his dwelling for a single day even to perform a ceremony in connection with his sister's death; that watchmen were placed at the village wells and persons were prevented from taking water from them until the Government dues were paid; (f) that padlocks were removed from the doors of houses by the karkun and the village officers during the absence of the inmates and articles were attached therefrom; (h) several of the persons whose properties were attached and holdings forfeited are now in receipt of gratuitous doles from Government; (i) that in many cases Government assessment has been recovered out of the advances of Tagai made by Government in the talukas of Ankleshwar, Olpad and Hansot; (2) Have Government enquired into the truth of the above statements and if they have, will they be pleased to state to what extent they have found them correct? (3) If Government have not yet enquired into their truth, will they be pleased to do so and ascertain how far they are true?

The Honourable Mr. Monteath replied :—The honourable member will find in a Resolution and its accompaniments placed on the table a full answer to all parts of his question.

(To be continued.)

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Ford Mr E
Gribble Mr J D B
Godfrey Mr and 2 children
Garden Revd and Mrs J H
2 children and infant
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Halliday Mr J S
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Kratchbull Mrs
Lugard Genl E J
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Mayne Dr B C
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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful

## FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

AFTER Goodwood, Cowes and sea breezes, to be well appreciated this year after all the frightful heat. A nice seaside dress is made of red linen trimmed with gold and white braid. The front of the bodice is laced across a lace and muslin vest, with gold and white cord and small gilt buttons. The little pointed belt is ornamented with the braid. This dress would be excellent if copied in white serge and gold or silver braid. Both are very much used in the trimming of gowns for Cowes. The yachting is made of cream-coloured serge with strappings and belt of white suede stitched with white. The revers, turned back square form the lace and muslin chemisette, are stitched with white to correspond with that on the tabs. This skirt fastens at the side of the front under the seam, which has also rows of stitching, and the hem of the skirt is stitched as well. A yachting cap, is rather in favour on the river this season. It can be a very becoming kind of head gear, and is may be the very opposite. So much depends on the wearer and her hair. If the supply of the latter be meager or the arrangement faulty the yachting cap looks very much out of place. The sailor hat is much more sensible for sea yachting, but it seems to be utterly out of favour this year. Its simplicity, perhaps, has been found to contrast too strongly with the elaboration of the gowns in whose company it finds itself. A white crinoline hat with a shady brim, twisted up at the back with a twist of blue ribbon, replaces it very fairly.

Radical changes in fashion are not often heard of at this season of the year, but it is not unlikely that a revolution may take place in the matter of skirts. A decided reaction against their inconvenient length appears to have already set in, and it is not at all unusual to see well-dressed women in drill or alpaca skirts that are well off the ground all round. A dust-coloured alpaca, made in this way looked very well with brown shoes and open-worked stocking to match. For a few days trip up the Rhine a white alpaca is prepared, also short enough to clear the ground all round. The quality of the stuff is of the finest and silkiest. The skirt is arranged in pleats all round, the fulness from these flowing out just below the knees. The bodice is unlined, for coolness and is gathered into a yoke of finely tucked muslin and insertion, also unlined and semi-transparent. The alpaca sleeves only reach an inch or two below the elbows, very fine ones of muslin and insertion supplementing them from there.

One of the ways to keep cool is to avoid having anything tight in the dress. For this purpose a bodice may be substituted for the corset, with buttons sewn on it and corresponding buttonholes on the petticoats. This is not difficult of arrangement. A button in front and one at each side should suffice. The buttonholes must not be made too large, or they will slip off. The neck, as well as waist, should be left as free as possible. To do so tends to coolness. Should a "touch of sun" occur tightness of clothing round the neck aggravates the suffering and increases the risk. Collarless bodices have every excuse just now. A pretty blue muslin is made without any collar, the top of the bodice being edged with a little ruching of soft blue silk, matching the belt. Another muslin has a transparent lace collar with a single line of narrow black velvet run through it to keep it up. All soft materials continue to be gathered at the waist, some all round, others at the back only. It is very easy to cut out and make one of the latter, and they are very becoming, much more so than the skirts that have but a single pleat at the back for fulness. The front breadth is gored, but the others are left full. In mounting it into the band the front of the skirt is slightly eased into the band round as far as where the sides turn towards the back. Then come the gathers which have to be done with three runnings and very neatly finished off, being "stroked," if necessary, with the aid of a large pin. With alpaca this process of stroking, as it is technically called, is a very necessary one. In sewing them on the belt the sewer must take up each separate gather on the needle and give it a stitch to itself. Such a skirt as this can be cut out and run up in a few hours, and there it is ready to put on. A lack barege, for instance, can be begun after breakfast and finished in the afternoon, and can any material be cooler than this? To be able to make it at home justifies one in buying an inexpensive dress length, for making which it seems out of all proportion to pay double what it cost.

In the same way a few yards of good holland can be bought very cheaply and run up, as described above, into a comfortable, cool, and pretty skirt for wear at the seaside. It may be said that made-up holland skirts can be bought as cheaply as the material unmade. True. But most of these are short and scanty, and the quality of the holland in the very cheap ones leaves much to be desired. The home dressmaker will take care that her skirt shall have plenty of width, a breadth in front, one at each side, and two at the back. This arrangement will not make too much fulness, especially if the gathers are large ones, an inch divided between every two of them. Two or three rows of white or coloured braid can be run round the edge, if liked. They make a nice finish, and are not troublesome to do. Tussore silk is just as easy to make up as holland, and a good laundress turns it out with as much ease as she does the latter. Flax-blue Irish linen is another material that costs very little and therefore commends itself to the home dressmaker. Skirts made of any of these fabrics can be worn with the shirts or blouses that are now being sold off at such cheap rates. Those who are fortunate enough to be a "stock" size can save many shillings by buying these ready-made articles.

What a man likes to see is a pretty woman—one who looks neat and dainty, be her dress ever so simple. And if it is becoming and well-made (the great "he" objects to slipshod manipulation, as he sees immediately that something is wrong somewhere), he does not stop to think if it is the latest fashion—he merely feels that the woman knows "how" to dress herself, this fact attracting him at once. Now, after these unwritten laws, let me hie to the principles that make one woman receive a larger share of compliment on her gowning than another. And they are but simple after all. Chief amongst these is the order of wearing one particular colour—if it suits you—and not because it is fashionable. Although, should a striking shade be placed on the modish market which happens at the same time to become you better, you are lucky, and may, therefore, indulge your cravings for the "latest" to your advantage. Here let me impress upon you all that the colour and the hair should always influence the tone of the dress and the headgear, as it is this principle which, if followed, brings about most of the highly successful and artistic dress pictures. Indeed, there are but few women who realise how much the 'colour' influences the appearance, or how additionally becoming a hat or frock is if it is completed in a colour to suit the wearer.

Also, see that your costumes follow designs to suit your figure. Let my slim, ethereal friends develop no taste towards long-waisted effects, as if such an idea is encouraged you will all appear twice as thin and twice as scraggy. And, in addition, please beware of stripes. But I allow you to indulge in checks and plaids, as you will find them quite suitable, remembering here that a well-rounded and appropriately plump figure always makes one look more youthful, besides calling for admiration. Following this picture come some ideas for stout people those who worry more over an extra pound or two of flesh than some others do who have serious trouble. To these I would warn the choice of checks and large-patterned materials or anything to encourage the shortening of their figure. Let them also understand that in the art of gowning, deceiving effects should be rigidly avoided. Further ethics include that to appear really well-dressed all minor details of a toilet must blend with the gown.

For instance, never wear a smart hat with an ordinary gown, and avoid thick boots or gloves with a visiting costume. Much jewellery with a tailor frock is also bad form; and perhaps above all, avoid wearing the wrong costume at the wrong time. For instance, don't go shopping at 10.30, a. m. in a hat with feathers, or an elaborated, braided, cloth costume. You cannot dress too simply for the mornings. Good dressers always study such a point, and do not have too many toilettes at one time, Fashion being too fickle to permit of this.

"Stop, madam, stop!" cried an elderly and much flushed lady advancing into the roadway in front of a bicycle. "Stop! such brutality to a helpless animal is horrible." The cyclist dismounted hurriedly, and a little crowd began to foregather. "What's the matter?" she questioned; "can I help you in any way"? "Look at that exhausted dog," panted the old lady; "in weather like this you makehim race his life away trying to keepup with you as you rush carelessly along on that cruel machine; it is inhuman—it ought to be unlawful—for shame, young woman!" "But," replied the cyclist, politely, "you see the dog is not mine. I haven't one." The spectators sniggered softly.

I suppose one might as well counsel the winds not to blow as to advise any woman not to read in a railway carriage. But those business men who journey any distance twice a day by rail to and from the City, would find their brains and health lasted much longer if they did not plunge into their newspapers at once and not raise their eyes from them till the journey was ended. The jar of railway travelling always must affect the brain more or less, and if the daily paper is added to it, a man cannot arrive so fresh at his journey's end as he ought, and the country air fails to do him the good that he hoped it would when he moved further from the bustle and roar of a big city.

"The seal is skinned alive, the tortoise is scalded alive, the egret is left to perish of hunger—for what? That a woman may wear a pretty hat, a costly coat, a particular comb. The day will come when women will be ashamed to be instruments of torture and deck themselves with vanities which cost so much in suffering." "A beautiful woman," it is added, "needs no such adornment, and no such adornment can make a woman attractive in the eyes of honest men. This is the way in which a woman writes of women, and is an extract from an article on the "Tragedy of Fashion" in the "Young Woman" for August. The day may come when women will be ashamed to be instruments of torture as the writer says, but are the women even of fashion's world, to blame entirely? I doubt it. True, the supply creates the demand for it isn't in woman's nature to reject a pretty thing wherever she sees it, but I don't believe one woman in a hundred thousand knows of the horrible cruelties which are undoubtedly practised, so that side to her beauty may be frothcoming. A cynic may say "and neither does she care," but I don't believe that. Let woman be educated as to the methods necessary for obtaining what she often unthinkingly buys and a woman's boycott would be the natural result, spite of the sneer with regard to her vanity."

## NOTICES.

THIN HAIR

Lots of people have thin hair. Perhaps their parents had thin hair; perhaps their children have thin hair. But this does not make it necessary for them to have thin hair.

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AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

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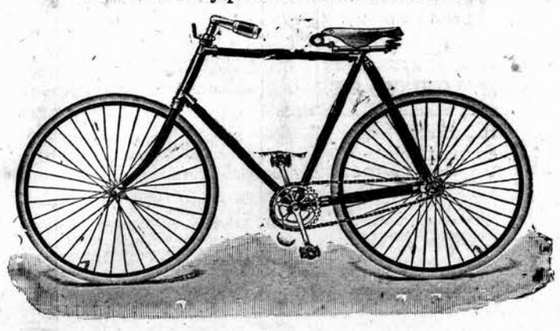
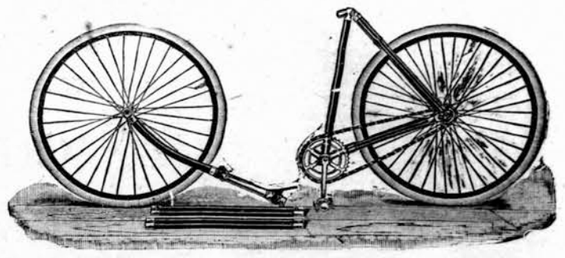
A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





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Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1¼ in. tyres. Hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain. 6½ in. crank; gear 68 in. Brooks's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards, rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests band steering lock standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts including the lugs, and head trams.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

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We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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From H.R.H. Princess HOHENLOHE.
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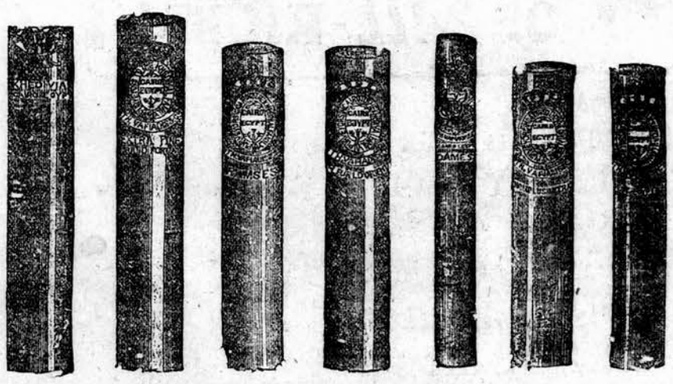

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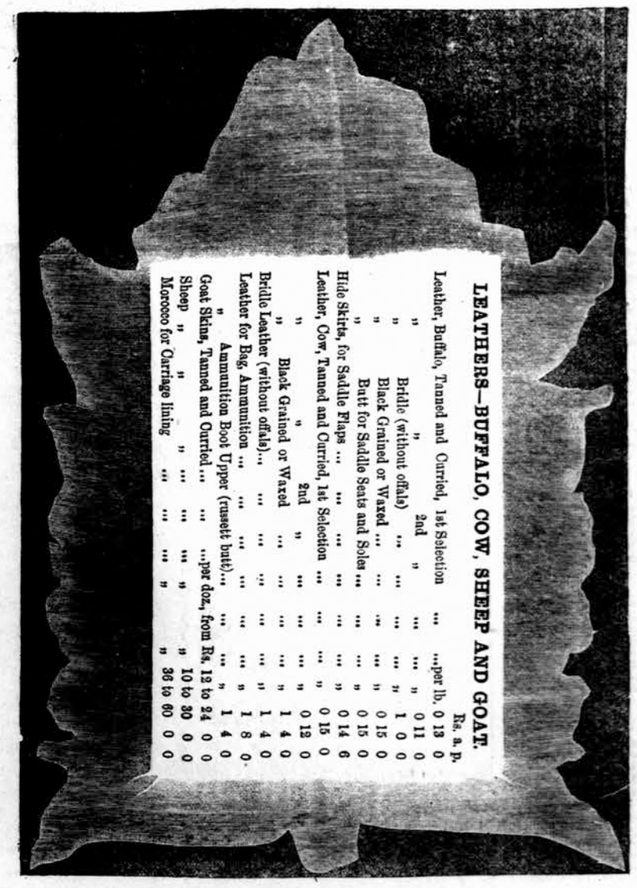
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